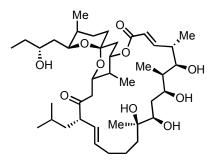
## Supporting Information:

## Exploiting orthogonally reactive functionality: synthesis and stereochemical assignment of (-)-ushikulide A

Barry M. Trost and Brendan M. O'Boyle



Ushikulide A

**General:** All reactions were run under an atmosphere of nitrogen unless otherwise indicated. Anhydrous solvents were transferred via oven-dried syringe or cannula. Flasks were flame-dried under vacuum and cooled under a stream of nitrogen or argon. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), and dimethoxyethane (DME), benzene, pyridine, diisopropylamine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, hexane, toluene, diethyl ether, and dichloromethane were purified with a Solv-Tek solvent purification system by passing through a column of activated alumina. Acetone was distilled from calcium sulfate. Methanol was distilled from magnesium methoxide.

Where indicted, solvents are degassed via freezing in liquid nitrogen and thawing under high vacuum. The above cycle is repeated three times, unless otherwise indicated.

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using 0.2 mm commercial silica gel plates (DC-Fertigplatten Krieselgel 60  $F_{254}$ ). Preparative column chromatography employing silica gel was performed according to the method of Still. Solvents for chromatography are listed as volume:volume ratios.

Melting points were determined on a Thomas-Hoover melting point apparatus in open capillaries and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 1420 spectrophotometer. Absorbance frequencies are reported in reciprocal centimeters (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Elemental analyses were performed by M-H-W Laboratories, Phoenix, Arizona. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained from the Mass Spectrometry Regional Center of the University of California-San Francisco on a Kratos MS-90 mass spectrometer with an ionizing current of 98 A and an ionizing voltage of 79 eV and reported as m/e (relative intensity). Accurate masses are reported for the molecular ion (M<sup>+</sup>) or a suitable fragment ion. Low resolution CI mass spectral data was obtained using an AX-505H mass spectrometer (JEOL, USA, Inc.).

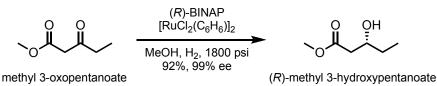
Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) spectra were recorded using a Varian UI-600 (600 MHz), UI-500 (500 MHz) or Varian MERC-400 (400 MHz). Chemical shifts are reported in delta ( $\delta$ ) units, part per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane (TMS) relative to the singlet at 7.27 ppm for deuterochloroform. Coupling constants are reported in Hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used: s, singlet, d, doublet, t, triplet, q, quartet, m, multiplet.

Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>13</sup>C NMR) spectra were recorded using a Varian UI-600 (150 MHz), Varian UI-500 (125 MHz) or Varian MERC-400 (100 MHz). Chemical shifts are reported in

delta (b) units, part per million (ppm) relative to the center line of the triplet at 77.0 ppm for deuterochloroform. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were routinely run with broadband decoupling.

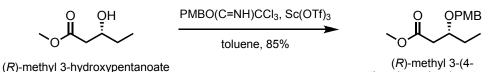
Other refences used: C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> [7.16 ppm, 128.0 ppm], d<sup>6</sup> Acetone [2.10 ppm, 206.3 ppm], CD<sub>3</sub>OD [3.30 ppm, 55.0 ppm].

Optical rotation data was obtained with a Jasco DIP-360 digital polarimeter at the sodium D line (589 nm) in the solvent and concentration indicated.



Methyl (3*R*)-3-hydroxypentanoate: Reaction is carried out according to a known procedure.<sup>1</sup> A flask is charged with (R)-BINAP (21.0mg) and  $[RuCl_2(C_6H_6)]_2$  (7.6mg). Degassed DMF is injected and the red homogenous solution is heated to 100 °C in an oil bath for 15 minutes. DMF is removed under reduced pressure and this catalyst is used directly. In a separate flask methyl 3-oxopentanoate (5.02mL) and methanol (5mL) are degassed by freeze-pump-thaw method and transferred into the catalyst mixture. With some heating, a homogenous mixture is formed and this is transferred into a high pressure bomb-reactor. The reactor is pressurized to ~1800 psi and excess pressure is bleed off. This is repeated 3 times and on the third cycle the reactor is sealed and heated to 60 °C for 16 hours. The reactor is allowed to cool and then gas is released. The homogenous solution is purified by distillation: first methanol is distilled off, and then the product at reduced pressure (bp: 82-85 °C, 20 mmHg). Methyl (3R)-3-hydroxypentanoate distills as a clear liquid (4.690g, 92%, 99% ee), which corresponds to the known compound in all respects.

IR (neat): 3445 (broad), 2960, 1737 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>); § 4.01-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.92 (d, J=3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.57-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, J=16.4, 9.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 1.69-1.31 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>); δ 173.45, 69.28, 51.69, 40.64, 29.35, 9.77 ppm.



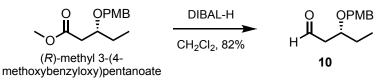
(R)-methyl 3-(4methoxybenzyloxy)pentanoate

Methyl (3*R*)-3-[(4-methoxybenzyl)oxy]pentanoate: Scandium (III) triflate is weighed out in the glovebox (206.0mg, 0.42mmoles) and dissolved in a minimum amount acetonitrile (~1mL). A solution of methyl (3R)-3-hydroxypentanoate (5.53g, 41.81mmoles) and PMB imidate (17.72g, 62.72mmoles) are dissolved in toluene (400mL) and cooled to 0 °C. The scandium triflate solution is injected and the reaction is stirred for 3 hours before saturated sodium bicarbonate (100mL) is used to quench the reaction. The organic phase is washed with brine, dried and concentrated onto silica gel. Flash chromatography (7:1 Hexane/EtOAc) gives the product as a yellow oil (9.064g, 85%).

 $r_{f}=0.19$  (7:1 Hexane/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_{D} = -5.7^{\circ}$  (c=0.95, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 2960, 1734 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.24 (d, J=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J=8.6Hz, 2H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 3.95-3.71 (m, 4H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.59 (dd, J=15.1, 7.5Hz, 1H), 2.46 (dd, J=15.1, 5.3Hz, 1H), 1.73-1.49 (m, 2H), 0.93 (t, J=7.4Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>); δ 172.28, 159.08, 130.61, 129.28, 113.67, 76.73,

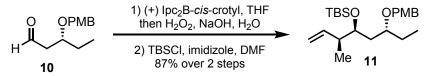
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Kitamura, M., Tokunaga, M., Ohkuma, T., Noyori, R.; Organic Syntheses, **1993**, *71*, 1.

71.10, 55.21, 51.55, 39.28, 26.93, 9.38 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calc'd for  $C_{14}H_{20}O_4$  (M)<sup>+</sup> 252.1362, found 252.1360.



**(3R)-3-[(4-methoxybenzyl)oxy]pentanal (10):** A flask containing methyl (3*R*)-3-[(4-methoxybenzyl)oxy]pentanoate (1.532g, 6.07mmoles) is flushed with nitrogen and methylene chloride (15mL) is injected. The solution is cooled in an acetone/dry ice bath and DIBAL-H (8mL, 1.0M in toluene) is injected dropwise. The reaction is stirred at -78 °C for 3 hours and then quenched with methanol. After warming, a saturated sodium potassium tartrate solution is added (~5mL) and the biphasic mixture is stirred vigorously for two hours. The organic phase is diluted with diethyl ether and washed with brine, then dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (7:1 Hexane/EtOAc) gives aldehyde **10** as a clear yellow oil (1.256g, 82%).

 $r_f$ =0.22 (8:1 Hexane/EtOAc); [α]<sub>D</sub> = +20° (c=0.54, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 2965, 2837, 1718 (sharp), 1515, 1247, 1033 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.79 (dd, *J*=2.6, 1.9Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J*=8.3Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 3.92-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.66 (ddd, *J*=16.3, 7.5, 2.6Hz, 1H), 2.53 (ddd, *J*=16.3, 4.6, 1.9Hz, 1H), 1.79-1.54 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, *J*=7.4Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 201.83, 159.19, 130.28, 129.33, 113.77, 74.95, 70.77, 55.23, 47.81, 26.72, 9.28 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (M)<sup>+</sup> 222.1256, found 222.1259.



**Alkene (11):** First a solution of the crotyl borane is prepared via the procedure of Brown.<sup>2</sup> Potassium *tert*-Butoxide (604.8mg, 5.39mmoles) is weighed into a dry flask in the glovebox and dry THF (40mL) is injected to give a slurry of the salt. The reaction is cooled to -78 °C and a solution of *cis*-2-butene (1.07g, 26.3mmoles) in THF (10mL) is injected, followed by *n*-BuLi (15.1mmoles, 6.3mmoles). The reaction is warmed to -45 °C for 15 minutes and then cooled back to -78 °C. In a separate flask (+)lpc<sub>2</sub>BOMe (4.973g, 15.72mmoles) is dissolved in THF (10mL) and transferred into the reaction flask. After 30 minutes BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub> is injected (1.57mL, 17.03mmoles). Finally, the aldehyde **10** (2.9105g, 13.10mmoles) is dissolved in THF (10mL) and transferred into the crotyl borane solution after cooling to -90 °C. After 2 hours the reaction is warmed to -78 °C for 2 more hours and then quenched with 1N NaOH (50mL) and 30% peroxide (5mL) and allowed to warm to 0 °C. After 30 minutes the reaction is diluted with Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100mL) and EtOAc (200mL) and transferred to a separatory funnel. The organics are washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The material thus obtained is of sufficient purity and is used in the subsequent step without further purification.

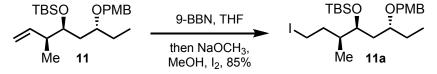
 $r_f$ =0.19 (3:1 PE/DCM); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -44.3° (c=0.420, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 3478 (broad), 2965, 2876, 1613, 1514, 1250 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.27 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 5.76 (ddd, J=7.5, 10.0, 17.5Hz, 1H), 5.07-5.00 (m, 2H), 4.52 (d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.73-3.62 (m, 2H), 2.80 (d, J=3.9Hz, 1H), 2.22 (q, 1H, J=7.0Hz), 1.75-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.06 (t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J=7.5Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 159.5, 141.4, 130.8, 129.8,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Brown, H.C. and Bhat, K.S.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **108**, *119*, 5919-5923.

115.2, 114.1, 78.3, 71.8, 71.1, 55.6, 44.3, 36.5, 26.3, 15.6, 10.1 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calculated for  $C_{17}H_{26}O_3Si(M)^+$  278.1882 found 278.1888.

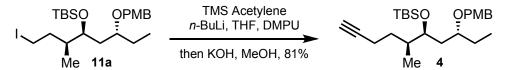
The crude alcohol is dissolved in DMF (10mL). Imidazole (2.01g, 29.5mmoles) and TBSCI (3.70g, 24.6mmoles) are added. After 6 hours the reaction is quenched with 1N sodium bisulfate solution (100mL) and washed with diethyl ether (3x50mL). The combined organics are dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (4% EtOAc/hexane) gives the product **(11)** as a yellow oil (3.3519, 70% over 2 steps), which is greater than 20:1 ratio of diastereomers by NMR analysis.

 $r_{f}$ =0.35 (2:1 PE/DCM);  $[\alpha]_{D}$  = -30° (c=0.18, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); IR (neat): 2957, 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  7.28 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 5.97 (ddd, J=7.5, 10.0, 17.5Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.98 (m, 2H), 4.51 (d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.81 (m, 4H), 3.52-3.46 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.33 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.56 (m, 3H), 1.41 (dddd, J=3.2, 8.6, 14.2, 18.7Hz, 1H), 1.00-0.85 (m, 15H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 158.9, 140.8, 131.3, 129.0, 114.0, 113.7, 76.9, 73.2, 69.8, 55.3, 43.0, 37.8, 26.3, 26.0, 18.1, 14.2, 9.1, -4.0, -4.4 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>3</sub>NaSi (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 415.2644 found 415.2639.



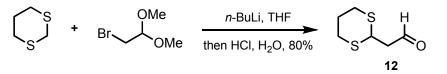
**Primary lodide (11a):** 9-BBN (490.9mg, 4.02mmoles) is added to a cooled (0 °C) solution of alkene **11** (1.317g, 3.35mmoles) in THF (10mL). After 30 minutes the solution is allowed to warm to room temperature and stirring is continued for 6 hours. After recooling to 0 °C a solution of sodium methoxide in dry methanol (2M, 6mL, 12.0mmoles) is injected followed by solid iodine (2.989g, 11.73mmoles). After 30 minutes the reaction is quenched with an aqueous solution of saturated sodium thiosulfate (50mL). After vigorous stirring (~10min), the biphasic solution is diluted with ethyl acetate (100mL). The organics are washed with water and brine (50mL portions) and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate filtered and concentrated. The crude product is purified by flash chromatography (4% EtOAc/hexane) yielding the primary iodide **11a** (1.409g, 85%).

 $\begin{array}{l} r_{f}=0.19 \ (40:1\ PE/EtOAc); \ [\alpha]_{D}=+16^{\circ} \ (c=0.41,\ CH_{2}Cl_{2}); \ IR \ (neat): \ 2930,\ 2856,\ 1508 \ cm^{-1}; \ ^{1}H \ NMR \\ (500 \ MHz,\ CDCl_{3}): \ \underline{\delta}7.26 \ (d,\ J=8.7Hz,\ 2H),\ 6.87 \ (d,\ J=8.7Hz,\ 2H),\ 4.45 \ (d,\ J=11.2Hz,\ 1H),\ 4.39 \ (d,\ J=11.2Hz,\ 1H),\ 3.81 \ (s,\ 3H),\ 3.68 \ (dt,\ J=6.5,\ 2.2Hz,\ 1H),\ 3.38-3.31 \ (m,\ 1H),\ 3.24 \ (ddd,\ J=9.5,\ 8.5,\ 4.9Hz,\ 1H),\ 3.09 \ (td,\ J=9.5,\ 7.7Hz,\ 1H),\ 2.05-1.91 \ (m,\ 2H),\ 1.74-1.46 \ (m,\ 12H),\ 0.92 \ (t,\ J=7.4Hz,\ 3H),\ 0.87 \ (s,\ 9H),\ 0.80 \ (d,\ J=6.4Hz,\ 3H),\ 0.04 \ (s,\ 3H),\ 0.03 \ (s,\ 3H) \ ppm;\ ^{13}C \ NMR \ (125 \ MHz,\ CDCl_{3}):\ \underline{\delta}159.02,\ 131.07,\ 129.31,\ 113.68,\ 76.90,\ 71.93,\ 70.34,\ 55.30,\ 38.38,\ 37.76,\ 36.83,\ 26.31,\ 25.90,\ 25.19,\ 18.03,\ 12.94,\ 9.34,\ 5.92,\ -4.24,\ -4.37 \ ppm;\ HRMS \ (EI+) \ calculated \ for\ C_{23}H_{39}IO_{3}Si \ (M-H)^{+} \ 519.1760,\ found\ 519.1771. \end{array}$ 



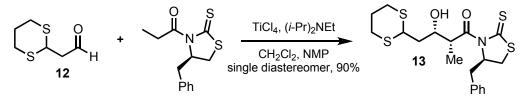
**Alkyne (4):** A solution of TMS Acetylene (4.8 mL, 33.8 mmoles) in THF (40 mL) is treated with *n*-BuLi (12.8 mL, 30.0 mmoles) at -78 °C and the solution is allowed to warm to ambient temperature. This solution is then transferred into a DMPU solution (20 mL) of the iodide **11a** (8.786 g, 16.88 mmoles) at ambient temperature. After 18 hours the reaction is quenched with a solution of potassium hydroxide in methanol (47 mL, 2M solution). After 2 hours the reaction is diluted with water and diethyl ether. The organics are washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (3% EtOAc/PE) gives alkyne **4** as a clear oil (5.701 g, 81%).

 $r_f$ =0.22 (2:1 Hexane/Benzene); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -32.5° (c=1.13, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); IR (neat): 3312, 2957, 2858, 1613, 1514, 1249 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.27 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 4.44 (d, *J*=11.2Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J*=11.2Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.69 (dt, *J*=6.8, 2.6Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.33 (m, 1H), 2.23 (dddd, *J*=16.6, 8.3, 5.7, 2.6Hz, 1H), 2.12 (dtd, *J*=10.6, 7.9, 2.7Hz, 1H), 1.92 (t, *J*=2.6Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.43 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.28 (m, 1H), 0.93 (t, *J*=7.4Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.82 (d, *J*=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 158.99, 131.12, 129.28, 113.66, 84.72, 77.04, 72.38, 70.33, 68.18, 55.25, 37.49, 36.56, 31.17, 26.33, 25.91, 18.05, 16.52, 13.51, 9.39, -4.29, -4.37 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si (M–t-Bu)<sup>+</sup> 361.2199, found 361.2206.



**1,3-dithian-2-ylacetaldehyde (12):** A dry 100 mL flask is charged with 1,3 dithiane (2.0106g, 16.7mmoles) and dry THF (40 mL). After cooling to -78 °C, *n*-BuLi is injected (7mL, 16.7mmoles). The cooling bath is removed and the reaction is allowed to warm to ambient temperature for 1 hour. After recooling (-78 °C) 1-bromo-2,2'-dimethoxy ethane is injected (1.64mL, 13.91mmoles) and the reaction is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction is then quenched with a 50% aqueous HCl solution (10mL), followed by 18 hours of stirring at ambient temperature. The mixture is transferred to a separatory funnel and diluted with water (100mL) and ethyl acetate (150mL). The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to yield the crude product, which is further purified by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield 1.802g (80%) of aldehyde **12** as a yellow oil.

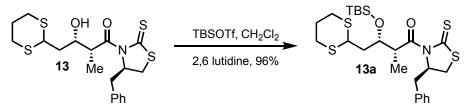
r<sub>f</sub>=0.25 (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc); IR (neat): 2900, 1722 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.74 (t, *J*=1.8Hz, 1H), 4.51 (t, *J*=6.9Hz, 1H), 3.00-2.83 (m, 4H), 2.80 (dd, *J*=6.9, 1.8Hz, 2H), 2.17-2.07 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.56 (d, *J*=0.8Hz, 1H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  198.01, 48.19, 40.09, 30.01, 24.92 ppm.



**Aldol Adduct (13):** The chiral auxiliary (809.4mg, 3.05mmoles) is dissolved in dry dichloromethane (15mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Titanium tetrachloride is injected (335µL, 3.05mmoles) and the reaction is stirred for 15 minutes. DIPEA (0.7mL, 3.05mmoles) is injected and the reaction is stirred for an additional 20 minutes at 0 °C and then cooled to -78 °C. NMP (0.3mL, 3.05mmoles) is injected followed immediately by the aldehyde **12** (449.5mg, 2.77mmoles) in dichloromethane (5mL). The reaction is stirred for 2 hours at -78 °C and 30 minutes at 0 °C. After this time TLC indicates consumption of starting material and the reaction is poured into a saturated ammonium chloride solution (25mL). After dilution with ethyl acetate (50mL) the biphasic mixture is transferred to a separatory funnel and the aqueous phase is separated. The organic phase is washed with 1N HCl (10mL) and saturated sodium bicarbonate (10mL). The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (2:1 EtOAc/Hexane) provides aldol adduct **13** as a yellow foam (1.174g, 90%).

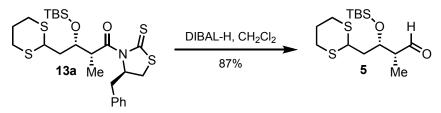
 $r_f$ =0.28 (7:3 Hexane/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_D$  = -120° (c=1.67 CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 3456, 2900, 1691 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.36-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.20 (m, 3H), 5.36 (ddd, J=4.0, 6.8, 15.2Hz, 1H), 4.47 (ddd, J=3.3, 6.9, 13.8Hz, 1H), 4.28-4.22 (m, 2H), 3.43 (ddd, J=0.6, 7.1, 12.5Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, J=0.6, 7.5Hz, 14.5Hz, 14.5

J=3.9, 13.2Hz, 1H), 3.06-3.01 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.82 (m, 5H), 2.14-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.01 (ddd, J=4.7, 9.7, 19.0Hz, 1H), 1.91-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.78 (ddd, J=6.6, 9.8, 11.1Hz, 1H), 1.28 (t, J=9.0Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  201.6, 177.9, 136.5, 129.7, 129.2, 127.5, 69.3, 68.9, 44.1, 43.5, 39.9, 37.0, 32.3, 30.5, 30.1, 26.1, 11.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 450.0666, found 450.0663.



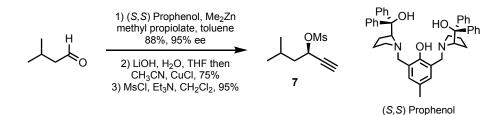
**Silyl Ether (13a):** A solution of the Aldol product **13** (1.1742g, 2.75mmoles) and 2,6-lutidine (0.96mL, 8.25mmoles) in dry dichloromethane (15mL) is cooled to -78 °C and treated with TBSOTF (0.95mL, 4.11mmoles). The reaction is transferred to a dry ice/acetonitrile bath (-45 °C) and stirring is continued for 2 hours. TLC shows consumption of the starting material and the reaction is quenched with several drops of methanol and allowed to warm. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hexane) to yield silyl ether **13a** as a yellow oil (1.556g, 96%).

IR (neat): 2931, 1699 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.41-7.24 (m, 5H), 5.20 (ddd, J=10.6, 6.7, 3.7Hz, 1H), 4.61 (dq, J=6.8, 4.9Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, J=10.9, 5.1Hz, 1H), 4.07 (t, J=6.9Hz, 1H), 3.35 (ddd, J=11.5, 6.9, 0.8Hz, 1H), 3.27 (dd, J=13.2, 3.6Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J=13.1, 10.7Hz, 1H), 2.97-2.80 (m, 5H), 2.18-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.78, 1.23 (d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>);  $\delta$  200.9, 176.0, 136.4, 129.4, 128.8, 127.0, 71.2, 69.2, 44.2, 43.4, 40.4, 36.4, 31.9, 30.6, 30.1, 25.7, 17.9, 12.5, -4.5, -4.8 ppm.



**Aldehyde (5):** A round bottomed flask is charged with thiazolidine thione **13a** (2.221g, 4.09mmoles) and dichloromethane is injected (40mL). After cooling to -78 °C, diisobutylaluminum hydride (8.2mL, 8.2mmoles) is injected via syringe pump (10mL/hour) and the reaction is stirred for 3 hours after the addition is complete. After this time methanol is added slowly and once hydrogen evolution has ceased the solution is poured into a solution of aqueous HCI (25mL, 2M). The organic phase is diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with brine. It is then separated, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (4:6 DCM/PE to pure DCM) gives the aldehyde **5** as a low melting yellow solid (1.186g, 87%).

 $r_f$ =0.22 (8:1 Hexane/EtOAc); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -69° (c=0.11, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); IR (neat): 2930, 1726 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.79 (s, 1H), 4.56 (ddd, J=3.4, 6.7, 11.1Hz, 1H), 4.04 (t, J=8.4Hz, 1H), 2.92-2.80 (m, 4H), 2.53 (ddd, J=3.2, 7.0, 10.4Hz, 1H), 2.15-2.09 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.89 (m, 3H), 1.07 (d, J=7.1Hz, 3H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 204.47, 68.57, 51.30, 43.58, 39.84, 30.40, 30.01, 25.85, 25.74, 18.01, 7.68, -4.34, -4.62 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calculated for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Si (M-t-Bu)<sup>+</sup> 277.0752, found 277.0738.



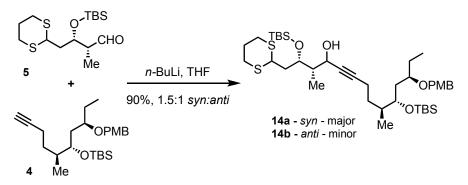
**Propargyl Mesylate (7):** A flask containing (*S*, *S*) Prophenol (479.1mg, 0.75mmoles) dissolved in dry toluene (50mL) is treated with methyl propiolate (1.87mL, 21.0mmoles) and dimethyl zinc (1.2M in hexane, 17.5mL, 21.0mmoles). After 30 minutes isovaleraldehyde is injected (804µL, 7.5mmoles). The reaction is transferred to the cold room (ca 5 °C) and stirred for a period of 60 hours. Concentrated aqueous ammonium chloride (50mL) and diethyl ether (50mL) are added and the reaction is transferred to a separatory funnel. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure (ca 100 torr). The resulting solution is purified by flash chromatography (4:1 PE/Et<sub>2</sub>O) to yield the propargylic alcohol as a clear oil (1.1193g, 88%).

Enantiomeric excess is determined to be 95% on Chiracel OD column. 98:2 heptane/isopropanol. Flowrate=0.8mL/min. Detector set to 220nm. R<sub>t</sub>(major S): 21.6min, R<sub>t</sub>(minor R): 23.67min.

A solution of the resulting methyl ester (198.2mg, 1.17mmoles) is dissolved in THF (5mL) and treated with an aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (1M, 5mL). The methyl ester is consumed within 2 hours and the reaction is poured into a 1M solution of sodium bisulfate (pH=1). The resulting emulsion is diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase is separated and concentrated under reduced pressure. The oily residue is dissolved in acetonitrile (6mL) and copper (I) choride is added in a single portion (150.6mg, 1.52mmoles). After 3 hours the reaction is diluted with diethyl ether and brine. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (2:1 PE/Et<sub>2</sub>O) gives the alkyne as a clear oil (98.2mg, 75%).

The alkyne (387.0mg, 2.95mmoles) is dissolved in dichloromethane (30mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Triethylamine (0.65mL, 5.90mmoles) and mesyl chloride (0.34mL, 4.43mmoles) are injected and the reaction is stirred for 1 hour and poured into water. Organics are separated and filtered though sodium sulfate. Concentration gives the crude propargyl mesylate (7), which requires no further purification (533.2mg, 95%).

 $r_f$ =0.12 (9:1 Hexane/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_D$  = +102° (c=1.26, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 3270, 2961, 1362, 1177 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.20 (t, J=7.2Hz, 1H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.85 (s, 1H), 1.92-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.00-0.95 (m, 6H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  79.6, 76.8, 70.1, 44.2, 39.2, 24.4, 22.3, 21.9 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calc'd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub>S (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 213.0561, found 213.0558.

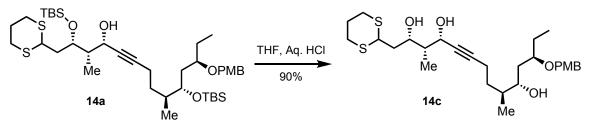


**Propargyl Alcohols (14a -** *syn* **and 14b -** *anti***):** Separate round bottom flasks are charged with the alkyne **4** (465.6mg, 1.11mmoles) and the aldehyde **5** (375.2mg, 1.12mmoles). The flask containing the alkyne is charged with THF under an atmosphere of nitrogen (5mL). After cooling to -78 °C, *n*-BuLi (0.51mL, 1.22mmoles) is injected. After 1 hour the aldehyde solution in THF (5mL) is precooled

to -78 °C and transferred quickly into the reaction flask. After 2 hours the reaction is complete by TLC and it is quenched with ammonium chloride and allowed to warm to room temperature. Once warm, it is diluted with brine (25mL) and ethyl acetate (100mL). The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flask chromatography (10:1:1 Hexane/DCM/EtOAc; 100:1 silica loading) gives minor diastereomer **(14b)** (epimeric at propagyl position, 294.4mg, 35%) followed by the major diastereomer **(14a)** (451.9mg, 55%).

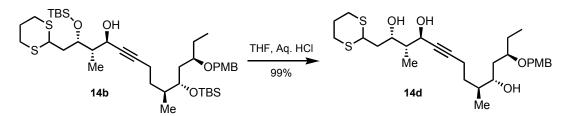
**Major Diastereomer (14a):**  $r_f=0.31$  (8:1:1 Hexane/DCM/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_D = -19^{\circ}$  (c=0.83, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 3463 (broad), 2930, 2857, 1612, 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, d<sup>6</sup> Acetone):  $\delta$  7.28 (d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, J=8.6Hz, 2H), 4.53 (d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 4.38-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.25 (dddd, J=2.8, 5.9, 6.8, 8.6Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.05 (m, 2H), 3.88-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.52 (ddd, 1H, J=1.6, 5.5, 7.3Hz), 2.96-2.70 (m, 6H), 2.27-2.06 (m, 3H), 1.87-1.50 (m, 10H), 1.41-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, 3H, J=6.9Hz), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.84 (d, 3H, J=6.7Hz), 0.16 (s, 3H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>Acetone):  $\delta$  160.6, 132.9, 130.5, 130.2, 114.9, 86.2, 83.3, 78.0, 74.1, 74.4, 71.4, 70.6, 64.8, 56.0, 46.5, 45.1, 42.2, 39.5, 38.8, 32.4, 31.4, 31.2, 27.4, 27.4, 27.0, 26.9, 19.3, 19.2, 18.2, 15.5, 10.1 9.9, -3.2, -3.4, -3.5, -3.6 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calculated for  $C_{40}H_{73}O_5S_2Si_2$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup> 753.4438, found 753.4432.

**Minor Diastereomer (14b):**  $r_f=0.40$  (8:1:1 Hexane/DCM/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_D = -16.5^{\circ}$  (c=0.753, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, d<sup>6</sup> Acetone):  $\delta$  7.28 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, J=8.4Hz, 2H), 4.52 (d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 4.43-4.36 (m, 2H), 4.20-4.17 (m, 1H), 4.12-4.06 (m, 2H), 3.88-3.87 (m, 1H), 3-79-3.78 (m, 4H), 3.51 (ddd, 1H, J=5.4, 10.9, 12.7Hz), 2.24 (d, J=5.6Hz, 1H), 2.96-2.78 (m, 6H), 2.28-2.12 (m, 3H), 1.93-1.54 (m, 10H), 1.42-1.38 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, 3H, J=6.9Hz), 0.94 (s, 9H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.87 (d, 3H, J=6.7Hz), 0.18 (s, 3H), 0.15 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>Acetone):  $\delta$  160.5, 132.9, 130.2, 114.9, 86.1, 83.3, 79.0, 74.3, 70.6, 69.1, 64.2, 56.0, 46.0, 44.9, 42.1, 39.0, 38.8, 32.0, 31.4, 31.2, 27.3, 27.3, 26.9, 26.8, 19.3, 19.2, 17.8, 15.1, 10.9, 10.1, 9.9, -3.4, -3.5, -3.6, -3.7 ppm; HRMS (EI+) calculated for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>73</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup> 753.4438, found 753.4452.



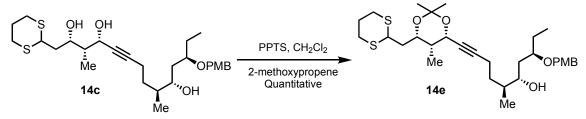
**Triol (14c):** The propargyl alcohol **14a** (557.2,g 0.74mmoles) is dissolved in methanol (12.5mL) and 1N HCI (7.5mL). THF (3mL) is added to give a homogenous solution which is stirred at ambient temperature for 28 hours. The reaction is quenched with sodium bicarbonate (25mL) and washed three times with EtOAc (25mL portions). The combined organic portions are dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/Hexane) gives the triol **14c** as a clear oil (350.7mg, 90%).

 $\begin{array}{l} r_{f}=0.25 \ (1:1 \ \text{Hexane/EtOAc}); \ [\alpha]_{D}=-40.3^{\circ} \ (c=3.79, \ CH_{2}CI_{2}); \ \text{IR} \ (neat): 3432 \ (broad), 2936, 1612, 1514, \\ 1249 \ cm^{-1}; \ ^{1}H \ \text{NMR} \ (500 \ \text{MHz}, \ d^{6} \ \text{Acetone}): \ \delta \ 7.28 \ (d, \ 2H, \ J=8.4Hz), \ 6.90 \ (d, \ 2H, \ J=8.5Hz), \ 4.52 \ (d, \\ 1H, \ J=11.1Hz), \ 4.44-4.38 \ (m, \ 2H), \ 4.32 \ (d, \ 1H, \ J=5.2Hz), \ 4.28-4.18 \ (m, \ 2H), \ 3.78 \ (s, \ 3H), \ 3.70-3.58 \ (m, \ 3H), \ 3.55 \ (d, \ 1H, \ J=3.4Hz), \ 2.90-2.78 \ (m, \ 4H), \ 2.30-2.17 \ (m, \ 2H), \ 1.89-1.52 \ (m, \ 10H), \ 1.41-1.35 \ (m, \ 1H), \ 1.03 \ (d, \ 3H, \ J=6.9Hz), \ 1.02 \ (t, \ 3H, \ J=6.5Hz), \ 0.85 \ (J=6.7Hz); \ ^{13}C \ \text{NMR} \ (100 \ \text{MHz}, \ d^{6} \ \text{Acetone}): \ \delta \ 160.4, \ 132.2, \ 114.8, \ 86.1, \ 82.4, \ 80.5, \ 73.3, \ 70.9, \ 70.2, \ 69.3, \ 55.9, \ 45.7., \ 44.9, \ 42.3, \ 38.8, \ 38.7, \ 33.3, \ 31.1, \ 30.8, \ 29.7, \ 27.3, \ 26.9, \ 17.5, \ 14.2, \ 9.7, \ 9.3 \ \text{pm}. \end{array}$ 



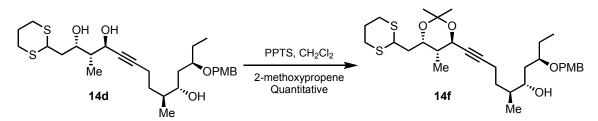
**Triol (14d):** The propargyl alcohol **14b** (95.3mg, 0.126mmoles) is dissolved in methanol (6mL) and 1N HCI (3mL). THF (3mL) is added to give a homogenous solution which is stirred at ambient temperature for 28 hours. The reaction is quenched with sodium bicarbonate (25mL) and washed three times with EtOAc (25mL portions). The combined organic portions are dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/Hexane) gives triol **14d** as a clear oil (66.0mg, 99%)

 $r_f$ =0.25 (1:1 Hexane/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_D$  = -39° (c=0.28, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); IR (neat): 3418 (broad), 2936, 1612, 1514, 1249 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, d<sup>6</sup> Acetone):  $\delta$  7.30 (d, J=8.4Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 4.52 (d, J=11.1Hz, 1H), 4.46-4.38 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.31 (m, 2H), 4.26 (dd, J=4.3, 10.1Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.76 (m, 4H), 3.74 (d, J=5.2Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.41 (d, J=5.2Hz, 1H), 2.98-2.76 (m, 5H), 2.32-2.08 (m, 3H), 1.88-1.50 (m, 10H), 1.41-1.38 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, J=6.7Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>Acetone):  $\delta$  160.5, 132.4, 130.6, 114.9, 86.2, 82.7, 80.6, 73.2, 71.1, 68.2, 65.9, 55.9, 45.8, 45.1, 42.0, 39.0, 38.8, 33.6, 31.2, 27.4, 27.1, 17.6, 14.2, 11.2, 9.8 ppm.



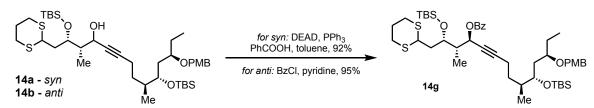
**Acetonide (14e):** The triol **14c** (35.7mg, 68µmoles) and PPTS (3.2mg, 13.6µmoles) are dissolved in dry dichloromethane (1.5mL) and cooled to 0 °C. 2-methoxypropene (8µL, 82µmoles) is injected. After 3 hours the reaction is quenched with 1 drop of triethylamine and solvent is removed *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography of the residue (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc) affords the acetonide **14e** as a clear oil (38mg, Quant.).

 $r_f$ =0.29 (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.26 (d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J=8.6Hz, 2H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.59 (d, J=10.8Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J=10.9Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dt, J=1.0, 8.5Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J=5.0, 9.8Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.71-3.62 (m, 3H), 2.93-2.82 (m, 4H), 2.34-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dt, J=1.0, 14.2Hz, 1H), 1.99 (ddd, J=5.1, 9.0, 14.2Hz, 1H), 1.92-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.76-1.52 (m, 10H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.08 (d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.92 (t, J=7.4Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J=6.9Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  159.6, 130.3, 129.8, 114.2, 99.9, 86.9, 81.5, 78.0, 74.9, 70.5, 68.5, 66.1, 55.6, 43.4, 39.0, 38.2, 37.4, 36.6, 31.9, 30.4, 30.2, 30.1, 26.3, 26.1, 19.6, 17.1, 13.9, 9.0, 6.8 ppm; gHSQC confirms the acetonide carbons are 99.9, 30.2 and 19.6, indicative of a *cis* 1,3 diol.



**Acetonide (14f):** The triol **14d** (26.0mg, 49.8µmoles) and PPTS (3.2mg, 13.6µmoles) are dissolved in dry dichloromethane (1.5mL) and cooled to 0 °C. 2-methoxypropene (8µL, 82µmoles) is injected. After 3 hours the reaction is quenched with 1 drop of triethylamine and solvent is removed *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography of the residue (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc) affords the acetonide **14f** as a clear oil (28mg, Quant.).

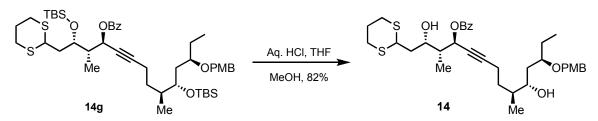
 $r_f$ =0.29 (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.26 (d, J=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J=8.7Hz, 2H), 4.59 (d, J=10.8Hz, 1H), 4.44 (td, J=3.1, 14.4Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J=10.7Hz, 1H), 4.19 (td, J=1.9, 5.8Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J=8.5, 12.6Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.70 (td, J=3.6, 9.8Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.60 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.80 (m, 4H), 2.34-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.75-1.60 (m, 8H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 0.98 (d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.93 (t, J=7.4Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J=6.9Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 159.6, 129.8, 114.2, 101.2, 86.6, 81.5, 74.8, 70.5, 66.9, 64.9, 55.5, 55.2, 43.7, 40.1, 38.2, 37.7, 37.5, 31.9, 30.6, 30.0, 27.1, 26.4, 26.1, 24.3, 17.1, 13.9, 11.9, 9.0 ppm; gHSQC confirms the acetonide carbons are 101.2, 27.1 and 24.3, indicative of a *trans* 1,3 diol.



**Benzoate (14g):** A solution of propargyl alcohol **14a** (1.278g, 1.69mmoles) in toluene (10mL) is cooled to -30 °C and treated with a solution of benzoic acid (310.8mg, 2.54mmoles) and triphenyl phosphine (666.2mg, 2.54mmoles) in toluene (10mL). Next, DEAD ( $400\mu$ L, 2.54mmoles) is injected. The reaction is allowed to warm to room temperature over 2 hours and is stirred for an additional 3 hours and then quenched with sodium bicarbonate and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase is washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated onto silica gel. Flash chromatography (9:1 Hexane/EtOAc) gives the benzoate **14g** as a yellow oil (1.337g, 92%).

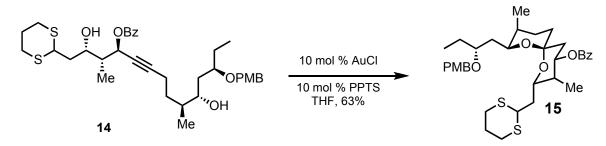
Alternatively, a solution of the epimeric propagryl alcohol **(14b)** (504.1mg, 0.67mmoles) is dissolved in pyridine (2mL) and treated with benzoyl chloride ( $233\mu$ L, 2.00mmoles). After 2 hours the reaction is diluted with sodium bicarbonate and ethyl acetate. The organic phase is filtered though sodium sulfate and concentrated. Flash chromatography (9:1 Hexane/EtOAc) gives the benzoate **14g** as a yellow oil (573.8mg, 95%).

 $r_{f}=0.20 \ (9:1 \ \text{Hexane/EtOAc}); \ \text{IR} \ (\text{neat}): \ 2954, \ 1790, \ 1726, \ 1513, \ 1466 \ \text{cm}^{-1}; \ ^1\text{H} \ \text{NMR} \ (500 \ \text{MHz}, \ \text{CDCl}_3): \ \delta \ 8.13-8.10 \ (\text{m}, \ 2\text{H}), \ 7.59-7.55 \ (\text{m}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 7.46-7.34 \ (\text{m}, \ 2\text{H}), \ 7.27 \ (\text{d}, \ J=8.5\text{Hz}, \ 2\text{H}), \ 6.88 \ (\text{d}, \ J=8.5\text{Hz}, \ 2\text{H}), \ 5.42 \ (\text{td}, \ J=1.8,3.7\text{Hz}), \ 4.49 \ (\text{d}, \ J=11.0\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 4.35 \ (\text{d}, \ J=11.0\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 4.29 \ (\text{dt}, \ J=2.6, \ 6.7\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 4.08 \ (\text{t}, \ J=7.3\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{HO}, \ 3.82 \ (\text{s}, \ 3\text{H}), \ 3.81-3.76 \ (\text{m}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 3.45-3.43 \ (\text{m}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 2.30-2.16 \ (\text{m}, \ 4\text{H}), \ 2.00-1.22 \ (\text{m}, \ 10\text{H}), \ 1.14 \ (\text{d}, \ J=7.5\text{Hz}, \ 3\text{H}), \ 0.91 \ (\text{t}, \ J=6.9\text{Hz}, \ 3\text{H}), \ 0.90-0.88 \ (\text{m}, \ 18\text{H}), \ 0.83 \ (\text{d}, \ J=7.5\text{Hz}, \ 3\text{H}), \ 0.09-0.02 \ (\text{m}, \ 9\text{H}), \ -0.07 \ (\text{s}, \ 3\text{H}) \ \text{pm}; \ ^{13}\text{C} \ \text{NMR} \ (125 \ \text{MHz}, \ \text{CDCl}_3): \ \delta \ 166.5, \ 159.2, \ 133.2, \ 131.6, \ 130.6, \ 130.1, \ 129.2, \ 128.6, \ 114.0, \ 87.7, \ 73.2, \ 70.1, \ 67.8, \ 66.6, \ 55.6, \ 44.4, \ 42.5, \ 40.4, \ 38.2, \ 37.7, \ 30.7, \ 30.6, \ 26.6, \ 26.3, \ 26.2, \ 18.4, \ 18.3, \ 17.4, \ 14.6, \ 10.2, \ 9.4, \ -3.8, \ -3.9, \ -4.1, \ -4.6 \ \text{pm}.$ 



**Diol 14:** A solution of silyl ether **14g** (1.9095g, 2.22mmoles) is dissolved in methanol (5mL) and THF (15mL). 6N HCI (4mL) is added and the reaction is stirred at room temperature for 25 hours and then poured into aqueous sodium bicarbonate (50mL). The aqueous phase is washed three times with ethyl acetate (50mL portions). The combined organic portions are dried over sodium sulfate filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (2:1 Hexane/EtOAc) gives the diol **14** as a yellow oil (1.1492g, 82%).

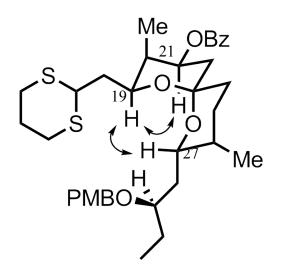
 $r_f$ =0.19 (2:1 Hexane/EtOAc); [α]<sub>D</sub>=-12° (c=0.071, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); IR (neat): 3456 (broad), 2934, 1720 (sharp), 1514, 1269 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.08-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.26 (d, J=11.2Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J=11.2Hz, 2H), 5.64 (dt, J=2.0, 6.9Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J=10.7Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, J=10.7Hz, 1H), 4.24 (dd, J=4.8, 9.6Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.79 (m, 4H), 3.61-3.59 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.80 (m, 4H), 2.60 (s, broad, 1H), 2.46 (s, broad, 1H), 2.38-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.17-1.98 (m, 3H), 1.93-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.78-1.58 (m, 6H), 1.40-1.37 (m, 1H), 1.14 (d, J=6.5Hz, 1H), 1.13 (d, J=7.0Hz, 3H) 0.91 (t, J=7.5Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, J=6.6Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 166.2, 159.5, 133.5, 130.8, 130.1, 129.7, 128.7, 114.1, 88.4, 78.3, 76.3, 71.1, 71.0, 67.7, 67.6, 55.6, 44.6, 43.2, 40.6, 38.1, 36.3, 31.9, 30.6, 30.3, 26.3, 26.2, 17.1, 14.1, 10.2, 9.7 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calc'd for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>48</sub>NaO<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 651.2790, found 651.3694.



**Spiroketal (15):** A solution of diol **14** (1.1492g, 1.82mmoles) in dry THF (0.05M, 36mL) is degassed (2x freeze/pump/thaw) and allowed to warm under argon. Gold (I) chloride (42.3mg, 0.18mmoles) and PPTS (45.7mg, 0.18mmoles) are added and degassing is repeated for 2 additional cycles. The reaction is then warmed to 50 °C for a period of 22 hours. After this time the solvent is removed under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography (9:1 hexane/THF) yielding spiroketal **15** (729.6mg, 63%).

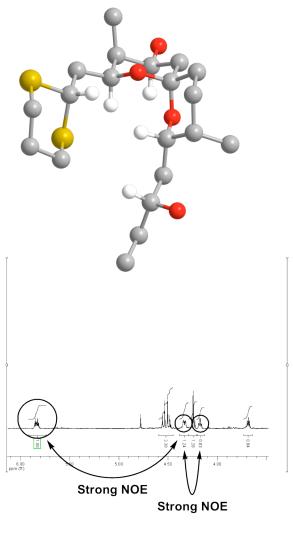
 $r_f$ =0.23 (9:1 Hexane/THF); [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> = -5.2° (c=0.71, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 2936, 1719 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  8.17-8.16 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 7.16-7.07 (m, 3H), 6.85 (d, J=8.5Hz, 2H), 5.56 (dt, 1H, J=4.7, 12.1Hz), 4.56 (d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 4.34 (ddd, 1H, J=3.4, 3.6, 11.4Hz), 4.26 (dd, 1H, J=5.9, 8.5Hz), 4.19 (dt, J=2.4, 6.8Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.68 (m, 1H), 2.43-2.24 (m, 4H), 2.09 (t, J=7.0Hz, 1H), 1.92-1.84 (m, 3H), 1.73-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.14 (t, J=7.4Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J=6.9Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  165.2, 159.4, 132.7, 132.0, 131.3, 129.7, 129.1, 128.5, 125.7, 113.9, 97.7, 78.3, 71.0, 69.9, 67.4, 54.7, 44.4, 39.3, 37.5, 36.0, 35.8, 30.5, 30.3, 30.2, 29.9, 29.9, 27.4, 26.8, 25.9, 11.4, 9.6, 5.4 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calc'd for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>48</sub>NaO<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 651.2790, found 651.3694.

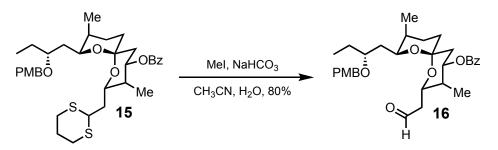
Further NMR studies on this intermediate confirmed the desired relative configuration of the seven stereogenic centers.



C-19 4.26 (dd, 1H, J=5.9, 8.5Hz) C-21 5.56 (dt, 1H, J=4.7, 12.1Hz) C-27 4.34 (ddd, 1H, J=3.4, 3.6, 11.4Hz)

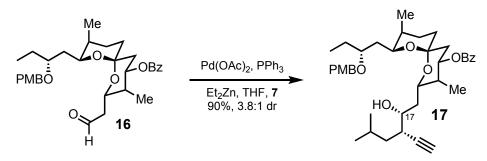
The relative configuration of the 1,3 diol (C-19 relative to C-21) is known to be *anti* by conversion to the corresponding acetonide (see above). The spiroketal (C-23) is confirmed to have the configuration shown above based on strong NOE correlations between the C-19 and C-21 hydrogens (7.1%) and the C-19 and C-27 hydrogens (4.9%). Furthermore, the configurations at C-20 and C-26 are confirmed to have axial methyl groups based on the coupling patterns above (both show equatorial-axial coupling [J = 4-5 Hz] for C-19 to C-20, C-21 to C-20 and C-27 to C-26).





Aldehyde (16): The thioacetal **15** (19.9mg,  $31.6\mu$ moles) is dissolved in a mixture of acetonitrile and water (3:1, 0.8mL). Sodium bicarbonate (53.2mg, 0.63mmoles) is added followed by methyl iodide (40 $\mu$ L, 0.63mmoles). The reaction is warmed to 50 °C for 2 hours and then allowed to cool and poured into ethyl acetate and brine. The organic phase is separated and filtered though sodium sulfate. Flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes) gives the aldehyde **16** as a clear yellow oil (13.7mg, 80%).

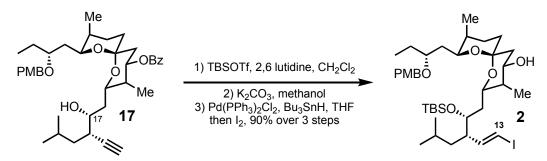
IR (neat): 2966, 1723 (sharp) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.52 (dd, *J*=3.7, 1.1Hz, 1H), 8.08-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.50-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 5.61 (td, *J*=12.0, 4.8Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, *J*=11.2Hz, 1H), 4.43 (ddd, *J*=10.2, 3.7, 2.3Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 1H), 3.94 (td, *J*=6.0, 3.3Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.78-3.71 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.43 (ddd, *J*=8.0, 7.3, 2.7Hz, 1H), 2.26-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.95 (dd, *J*=12.6, 4.8Hz, 1H), 1.82-1.54 (m, 10H), 1.52-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.01-0.91 (m, 9H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 201.20, 165.68, 158.94, 132.96, 131.24, 130.40, 129.47, 128.72, 128.37, 113.72, 113.65, 97.73, 76.39, 70.74, 69.19, 67.85, 65.28, 55.27, 46.10, 37.00, 35.38, 34.90, 30.33, 29.42, 26.25, 25.85, 11.32, 8.74, 5.46 ppm.



**Homo-propargyl Alcohol (17):** The aldehyde **16** (132.9mg, 0.25mmoles) and propargyl mesylate **7** (71.5mg, 0.38mmoles) are dissolved in dry THF (1.7mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A solution of palladium acetate (5.6mg, 25.1µmoles) and triphenylphosphine (6.6mg, 25.1µmoles) in THF (1mL) is transferred into the reaction flask via syringe, followed by a solution of diethyl zinc in hexanes (0.75mL, 1M, 0.75mmoles). The reaction is allowed to warm to -20 °C for a period of 14hrs, after which time it is poured into a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. The organic phase is diluted with ethyl acetate, separated and dried over sodium sulfate. Following filtration and concentration the crude residue is purified by flash chromatography (19:1 toluene/EtOAc) yielding the product **17** (113.2 mg, 71%) followed by its C-17 epimer (30.0mg, 19%).

**Major Diastereomer (17):**  $r_f=0.20$  (19:1 Toluene/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_D = -69^\circ$  (c=0.93, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 3505 (broad), 3305, 2955, 1718 (sharp), 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.04 (d, *J*=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.57 (t, *J*=7.4Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J*=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J*=8.5Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J*=8.6Hz, 2H), 5.54 (td, *J*=12.0, 4.8Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J*=11.4Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J*=11.2Hz, 1H), 4.17 (m, 1H), 4.02-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.73 (dd, *J*=9.7, 3.0Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dt, *J*=10.0, 5.4Hz, 1H), 2.34-2.22 (m, 1H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.04 (d, *J*=2.3Hz, 1H), 1.99-1.90 (m, 3H), 1.84-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.41 (m, 10H), 1.38 (dd, *J* = 14.36, 1.78 Hz, 1H), 1.17-1.05 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, *J*=6.9Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, *J*=7.3Hz, 3H), 0.95-0.90 (m, 6H), 0.84 (d, *J*=6.6Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 165.67, 158.80, 132.94, 131.28, 129.48, 128.68, 128.37, 113.66, 98.19, 84.58, 76.87, 73.03, 71.62, 70.63, 69.29, 68.24, 55.18, 38.95, 37.03, 36.61, 36.23, 35.66, 30.14, 29.12, 26.56, 26.21, 25.76, 23.59, 21.14, 11.22, 9.20, 5.55 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for  $C_{39}H_{54}O_7Na$  (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 657.3766 found 657.3767.

**Minor Diastereomer:**  $r_f=0.17$  (19:1 Toluene/EtOAc); IR (neat): 3450 (broad), 3306, 2957, 1717 (sharp), 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.10-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 5.55 (td, *J*=12.1, 5.0Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J*=11.2Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J*=11.2Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.12 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.73 (m, 4H), 3.63 (td, *J*=10.3, 5.9Hz, 1H), 3.49, 2.37-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.06 (m, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J*=2.4Hz, 1H), 1.95 (dd, *J*=12.6, 4.6Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.48 (m, 8H), 1.47-1.39 (m, 1H), 1.36 (ddd, *J*=14.0, 10.7, 1.1Hz, 1H), 1.29-1.24 (m, 1H), 1.14-1.06 (m, 1H), 1.02-0.93 (m, 9H), 0.91 (d, *J*=6.7Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, *J*=6.6Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$ 165.54, 158.98, 132.73, 130.57, 130.36, 129.39, 128.23, 116.78, 113.69, 97.33, 85.15, 76.87, 71.18, 70.80, 69.50, 67.70, 66.53, 65.39, 55.05, 39.47, 37.60, 37.35, 36.34, 36.14, 35.75, 31.23, 29.65, 26.57, 26.02, 25.86, 23.57, 21.19, 10.85, 10.11, 5.34 ppm.

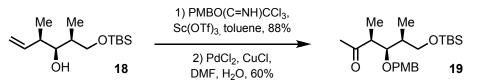


**Spiroketal Fragment (2):** A solution of alcohol **17** (307.3mg, 0.48mmoles) in dry methylene chloride (5mL) is cooled to 0 °C and 2,6-lutidine (175  $\mu$ L, 1.5mmoles) is injected followed by TBSOTf (330 $\mu$ L, 1.45mmoles). The reaction is stirred for 2 hours and quenched several drops of methanol. Solvent is removed under reduced pressure and flash chromatography (5% EtOAc/hexanes gives the silyl ether (338.8mg, quantitative).

The silvl ether prepared above is suspended in a methonolic solution of saturated potassium carbonate (6mL) and stirred at ambient temperature for 24 hours. The reaction is transferred to a separatory funnel and diluted with saturated ammonium chloride and ethyl acetate. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*.

The alcohol prepared above and palladium-dichloro-bis-triphenylphosphine (16.8mg, 24µmoles) are dissolved in dry THF (5 mL) and tributyltinhydride (1.27mL, 4.8mmoles) is injected via slow addition over a period of 8 hours. Stirring is continued for 2 additional hours and the reaction is treated with a solution of iodine in THF (1.28g, 5.0 mmoles in 3 mL THF). The reaction is poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate and ammonium chloride and the organic phase is concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography (20% EtOAc/toluene) gives the spiroketal fragment **2** as a yellow oil (338.8mg, 90% over 3 steps).

r<sub>f</sub>=0.23 (4:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate);  $[α]_D = -43^\circ$  (c=0.91, benzene); IR (neat): 3435 (broad), 2955, 1613, 1513 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.26 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J*=8.7Hz, 2H), 6.36 (dd, *J*=14.5, 9.7Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, *J*=14.5Hz, 1H), 4.51-4.37 (m, 2H), 4.18 (td, *J*=11.8, 4.8Hz, 1H), 3.85-3.74 (m, 5H), 3.73-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.54-3.29 (m, 1H), 2.26 (tt, *J*=11.4, 3.5Hz, 1H), 2.12-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.30 (m, 12H), 1.30-1.24 (m, 1H), 1.14 (ddd, *J*=13.4, 9.7, 3.6Hz, 1H), 0.98-0.91 (m, 6H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.85 (d, *J*=6.6Hz, 3H), 0.81 (d, *J* = 6.9Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, *J* = 6.6Hz, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 158.97, 147.48, 131.07, 129.06, 113.71, 97.50, 77.86, 75.70, 72.25, 70.39, 69.66, 67.87, 67.10, 55.24, 50.72, 39.34, 38.00, 37.23, 36.98, 36.45, 29.98, 29.83, 29.12, 27.00, 26.41, 25.97, 25.46, 23.98, 21.47, 18.09, 10.98, 9.27, 3.87, -4.07, -4.48 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>65</sub>O<sub>6</sub>NaSil (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>795.3493 found 795.3488.



**Methyl Ketone (19):** A solution of alkene **18** (15.41g, 59.60mmoles, prepared according to the procedures of Schreiber<sup>3</sup> and Keck<sup>4</sup>) in toluene (500mL) is cooled in an ice bath to 0 °C. Scandium triflate (320.0mg, 0.65mmoles) is dissolved in a minimum amount of acetonitrile and transferred into

See also White's reference, which contained more specific experimental data... J.D. White, R. Hanselmann, R.W. Jacksonm W.J. Porter, Y. Ohba, T. Tiller, S. Wang, *J. Org. Chem.*, **2001**, *66*, 5217-5231.

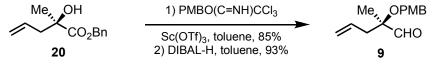
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> M. Nakatsuka, J.A. Ragan, T. Sammakia, D.B. Smith, D.E. Uehling, S.L. Schreiber; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1990**, *112*, 5583-5601.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> G.C. Keck, D.E. Abbott, E.P. Boden, E.J. Enholm, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1984**, *25*, 3927-3930.

the reaction flask. Finally, PMBTCI (33.44g, 119.2mmoles) is dissolved in toluene (3mL/g) and transferred via syringe into the reaction flask over a period of 3 hours. After an additional 2 hours of stirring, the reaction is quenched with a 1:1 mixture of sodium bicarbonate and ammonium chloride (200mL). The organic phase is washed with water and brine (100mL portions). The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated onto 50g of silica gel. Flash chromatography (19:1 petrol ether/diethyl ether) gives the *p*-methoxylbenzyl ether as a yellow oil (19.98g, 88%).

The product obtained above (3.00g, 7.90mmoles) is dissolved in DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (80mL, 7:1 mixture). Copper (I) chloride (0.78g, 7.91mmoles) and palladium (II) chloride (140.0mg, 0.79mmoles) are added to the solution and the reaction is put under an atmosphere of oxygen and warmed to 40 °C in an oil bath. After 8 hours the solution is poured into 0.2N HCI (150mL) and washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x150mL portions). The combined organics are washed with water and brine (150mL portions) and dried over magnesium sulfate. After filtration and concentration, flash chromatography (7% EtOAc/Hexane) gives the methyl ketone **19** as a yellow oil (1.850g, 60%).

 $r_f$ =0.28 (7% EtOAc/Hexane); [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> = +17° (c=0.94, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 2931, 1711 (sharp), 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.26 (d, J=7.8Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J=7.7Hz, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 3.88 (dd, J=4.0, 6.9Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.46 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.75-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.51 (s, 6H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  211.6, 159.1, 130.8, 129.3, 133.7, 79.6, 74.2, 65.5, 55.2, 50.5, 39.3, 28.8, 25.9, 18.2, 12.8, 11.5, -5.4, -5.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NaSi (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 417.2437 found 417.2443.

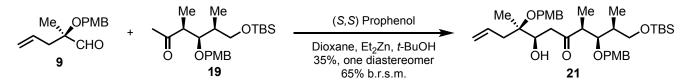


(*R*)-2-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2-methylpent-4-enal (9): The tertiary alcohol 20 (46.9mg, 0.21mmoles, prepared according to the procedure of Mukaiyama<sup>5</sup>) and PMB imidate (95.0mg, 0.32mmoles) are dissolved in toluene (2mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Scandium triflate (1.0mg) is dissolved in acetonitrile (100µL) and transferred into the reaction. After 2 hours the reaction is quenched with sodium bicarbonate and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase is separated, dried and concentrated. The product (61.2mg, 85%) is obtained by flash chromatography (25:4:1 Hexane/DCM/EtOAc).

The substrate above (595.7mg, 1.75moles) is dissolved in dichloromethane (9mL) and cooled to -78 °C. DIBAL-H is injected (3.5mL, 3.5mmoles). The reaction is stirred for 90 minutes and quenched with methanol, followed by saturated sodium potassium tartrate. The organics are separated, dried and purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield the aldehyde **9** as a clear oil (384.1mg, 93%).

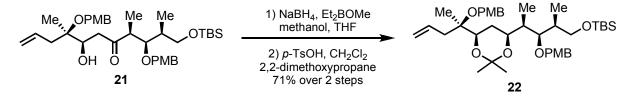
 $r_f$ =0.13 (25:4:1 Hexane/DCM/EtOAc); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -23° (c=0.51, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat): 2936, 1734, 1515, 1249 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.65 (s, 1H), 7.28 (d, J=10.6Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, J=10.6Hz, 2H), 5.88-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.20-5.10 (m, 2H), 4.45 (d, J=10.6Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J=10.6Hz, 1H), 2.54 (ddt, J=0.7, 6.9, 13.1Hz, 1H), 2.46 (ddt, J=0.8, 6.9, 13.1Hz, 1H), 1.34 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 205.0, 159.6, 131.9, 130.4, 129.5, 119.4, 114.1, 82.4, 66.4, 55.6, 39.6, 18.6 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 257.1154 found 257.1156.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> K. Yamada, T. Tozawa, M. Nishida, T. Mukaiyama, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, **1997**, *70*, 2301-2308.



Aldol Adduct (21): A solution of (*S*,*S*) Prophenol (590.2mg, 0.92mmoles) in dioxane (8mL) is treated with diethyl zinc (1M in hexanes, 1.84mL) at ambient temperature. A separate flask is charged with ketone **19** (913.6mg, 2.31mmoles), aldehyde **9** (759.5mg, 3.24mmoles) and activated 4Å powdered molecular sieves (500mg). After 30 minutes the catalyst solution is transferred into the reaction flask at ambient temperature. The reaction is stirred for 45 hours and quenched with 0.1N HCI (50mL) and diluted with ethyl acetate (100mL). The solution is filtered and the organic phase is washed with an addition portion of 0.1N HCI followed by sodium bicarbonate (25mL portions). The organics are dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (85:15 Hexane/EtOAc) gives aldol adduct **21** (518.5mg, 35%) as a single diastereomer along with a 1.4:1 mixture of the aldehyde and ketone (1.026g, 60%). Repetition of the procedure above 2 additional times (identical relative stoichiometry) with recovered starting material gives a total of 65% yield based on recovered starting material.

 $r_f$ =0.33 (4:1 Hexane/EtOAc); [α]<sub>D</sub> = +28° (c=0.28, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); IR (neat): 3525 (broad), 2931, 1703 (sharp), 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.21 (d, J=9.3Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J=8.7Hz, 2H), 5.94-5.82 (m, 1H), 5.20-5.05 (m, 2H), 4.43 (dd, J=11.3, 16.7Hz, 2H), 4.19-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.71 (m, 4H), 3.54-3.40 (m, 2H), 3.04-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.32 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.69 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.14 (d, J=6.7Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 213.87, 159.10, 158.92, 133.72, 131.16, 130.77, 129.33, 128.76, 117.89, 113.76, 113.73, 113.70, 79.72, 78.49, 73.91, 71.66, 65.52, 63.75, 55.26, 55.24, 49.99, 43.48, 39.02, 38.83, 29.69, 25.91, 19.58, 18.21, 12.63, 11.54, -5.37, -5.46; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 651.3693 found 651.3694.

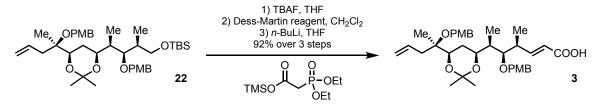


**Acetonide (22):** A flask containing the aldol product **21** (82.5mg, 0.13mmoles) is charged with THF (2mL) and methanol (0.6mL). After cooling to -78 °C  $Et_2BOCH_3$  is injected (35µL, 0.26mmoles) and sodium borohydride is added (9.9mg, 0.26mmoles). After 6 hours the reaction is warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 20 minutes before quenching with a solution of 30% peroxide and 1N sodium hydroxide (1:5, 1.2mL). After 30 minutes the reaction is diluted with additional water (10mL) and washed with dichloromethane (3x10mL). The combined organic portions are dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated.

The crude diol is dissolved in dichloromethane (4mL) and 2,2 dimethoxypropane (1mL). *p*-TsOH is added (1mg) and the reaction is stirred for 30 minutes and quenched with 1 drop of triethylamine. After concentration, flash chromatography (gradient 19:1 to 9:1 hexane/EtOAc) gives the acetonide **22** as a clear oil (62.3mg, 71%).

 $\begin{array}{l} r_{f}=0.15 \ (19:1 \ \text{Hexane/EtOAc}); \ [\alpha]_{D}=+3.2^{\circ} \ (c=0.32, \ \text{CH}_{2}\text{Cl}_{2}); \ \text{IR} \ (neat): 2932, \ 1613 \ \text{cm}^{-1}; \ ^{1}\text{H} \ \text{NMR} \ (500 \ \text{MHz}, \ \text{CDCl}_{3}): \ \delta \ 7.31-7.27 \ (m, \ 4\text{H}), \ 7.06-6.75 \ (m, \ 4\text{H}), \ 5.92 \ (tdd, \ J=17.2, \ 10.1, \ 7.2\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 5.22-5.04 \ (m, \ 1\text{H}), \ 4.68 \ (d, \ J=11.0\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 4.56 \ (d, \ J=11.0\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 4.53-4.44 \ (m, \ 2\text{H}), \ 3.82-3.80 \ (m, \ 6\text{H}), \ 3.78 \ (dd, \ J=11.6, \ 2.0\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 3.65-3.56 \ (m, \ 2\text{H}), \ 3.50 \ (dd, \ J=9.8, \ 5.8\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 2.46 \ (d, \ J=7.1\text{Hz}, \ 2\text{H}), \ 1.99-1.89 \ (m, \ 1\text{H}), \ 1.62 \ (d, \ J=11.9\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 1.57 \ (d, \ J=11.8\text{Hz}, \ 1\text{H}), \ 1.42 \ (s, \ 3\text{H}), \ 1.38 \ (s, \ 3\text{H}), \ 1.17 \ (s, \ 3\text{H}), \ 1.06 \ (d, \ J=6.8\text{Hz}, \ 3\text{H}), \ 0.97-0.90 \ (m, \ 12\text{H}), \ 0.07 \ (s, \ 6\text{H}) \ \text{ppm}; \ \ ^{13}\text{C} \ \text{NMR} \ (125 \ \text{MHz}, \ 125 \ \text{MHz}, \$ 

CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  158.88, 158.69, 134.51, 132.07, 131.59, 129.06, 128.82, 117.40, 113.62, 113.59, 98.31, 79.37, 77.71, 74.06, 73.96, 69.93, 65.53, 64.64, 55.20, 53.39, 41.09, 39.08, 38.67, 30.21, 28.48, 25.89, 20.94, 19.23, 18.17, 11.69, 10.15, -5.38, -5.43 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>62</sub>O<sub>7</sub>NaSi (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 693.4163, found 693.4156.

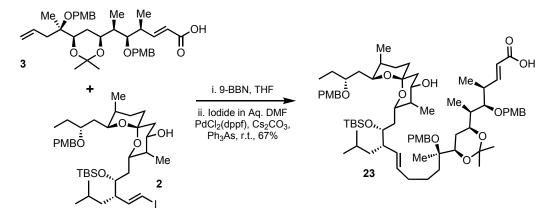


**Carboxylic Acid (3):** A solution of the silvl ether **22** (191.2mg, 0.28mmoles) in THF (2mL) is treated with a solution of TBAF in THF (1M, 0.85mL). After 3.5 hours the reaction is judged to be complete and silica gel (~500mg) is added. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure and flash chromatography (2:1 hexane/EtOAc) gives the product as a clear oil (161.9mg, quantitative).

The alcohol prepared above is dissolved in dichloromethane (3mL) and Dess Martin reagent is added (367.4mg, 0.87mmoles). After 2 hours the reaction is diluted with sodium thiosulfate (5mL) and diethyl ether (10mL). The organic phase is washed with sodium bicabonate (2x3mL) and then dried over magnesium sulfate. After filtration and concentration the crude aldehyde is carried on directly to the next step.

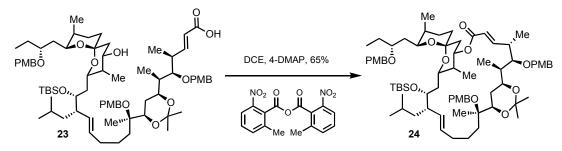
A flask containing THF (3mL) is charged with trimethylsilyl diethylphosphonoacetate (0.28mL, 1.01mmoles). After cooling to -78 °C, *n*-BuLi is injected (0.44mL, 0.99mmoles). The resulting solution is allowed to warm to ambient temperature for 30 minutes and is then transferred via canula into a flask containing the aldehyde prepared above in THF (2mL). After 5 hours the reaction is poured into a 0.1M sodium bisulfate solution (25mL, resulting pH~2). The aqueous phase is washed with ethyl acetate (50mL) and the resulting organic portion is dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (2:1 chloroform/EtOAc) gives the carboxylic acid **3** as a clear oil (158.9mg, 92% over 2 steps).

r<sub>f</sub>=0.20 (1:1 EtOAc/Hexanes); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -0.10 ° (c=1.1); IR (neat): 2934, 1695, 1613, 1513, 1249 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.31-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.18 (dd, *J*=15.7, 7.7Hz, 1H), 6.90-6.85 (m, 4H), 5.98-5.82 (m, 2H), 5.19-5.08 (m, 2H), 4.68 (d, *J*=11.0Hz, 1H), 4.56-4.48 (m, 2H), 4.44 (d, *J*=11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.80-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.47 (dd, *J*=5.5, 4.5Hz, 1H), 2.84-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.41 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.55 (dd, *J*=24.0, 11.8Hz, 1H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.16 (d, *J*=6.8Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, *J*=6.9Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  171.59, 159.07, 158.73, 154.84, 134.44, 131.97, 130.71, 129.17, 128.82, 119.84, 117.51, 113.72, 113.64, 98.43, 82.32, 77.71, 74.01, 73.59, 70.59, 64.71, 55.24, 55.23, 40.94, 39.73, 39.02, 30.24, 28.01, 21.10, 19.26, 14.72, 9.96 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>48</sub>NaO<sub>8</sub> (M)<sup>+</sup> 619.3247, found 619.3239.



**Seco-Acid (23):** The carboxylic acid **3** (64.8mg, 0.109mmoles) and 9-BBN (33.1mg, 0.271mmoles) are dissolved in THF (1mL) and stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere for a period of 14 hours. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure and water is injected ( $60\mu$ L). In a separate flask the vinyl iodide **2** (109.5mg, 0.141mmoles) is dissolved in DMF (2mL) and the solvent is degassed (2 x freeze/pump/thaw). PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf) (7.9mg, 10.9µmoles), cesium carbonate (106.5mg, 0.327mmoles) and triphenyl arsine (3.3mg, 11.0µmoles) are added to the flask containing **3**. The DMF solution of **2** is transferred into the reaction flask and the reaction is stirred at ambient temperature under argon for 21 hours. The reaction is then cooled in an ice bath and 30% peroxide (2mL) is injected and the reaction is allowed to warm for 30 minutes. The reaction is then poured into sodium thiosulfate (5mL) acidified with 1M sodium bisulfate (pH=2, ~15mL) and further diluted with water (30mL). The aqueous solution is washed with ethyl acetate (3x25mL) and the combined organics are dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (gradient 10% to 20% to 35% chloroform/EtOAc) gives seco-acid **23** as a white foam (89.1mg, 67%).

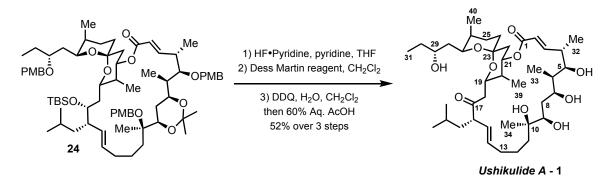
 $r_f$ =0.35 (2:1 chloroform/EtOAc with ~1% methanol); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -16° (c=0.26, benzene); IR (neat): 3419 (broad), 2956, 1697 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.37-7.18 (m, 6H), 7.10 (dd, J=15.7, 7.9Hz, 1H), 6.91-6.85 (m, 6H), 5.83 (d, J=15.8Hz, 1H), 5.40 (dd, J=14.3, 7.5Hz, 1H), 5.19 (dd, J=15.2, 8.9Hz, 1H), 4.63-4.34 (m, 6H), 4.25-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.76 (m, 10H), 3.71-3.63 (m, 1H), 3.51-3.38 (m, 2H), 2.82-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.95-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.44 (m, 16H), 1.39 (s, 1H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.12 (d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 0.98-0.93 (m, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.82 (d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 0.81-0.77 (m, 6H), 0.07 (s, 6H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.17, 159.08, 158.96, 158.71, 154.40, 132.44, 132.04, 131.11, 130.75, 129.18, 129.15, 128.77, 128.27, 119.85, 113.73, 113.69, 113.65, 98.40, 97.49, 82.54, 77.92, 74.07, 73.73, 73.66, 73.54, 70.67, 69.63, 68.20, 67.28, 64.32, 55.24 (3C), 47.09, 41.14, 39.99, 39.36, 37.44, 36.43, 34.64, 30.25, 30.05, 29.83, 28.31, 27.82, 27.38, 27.01, 26.84, 26.45, 26.03, 25.59, 24.31, 22.61, 20.60, 19.30, 18.13, 17.50, 14.94, 13.60, 10.88, 9.82, 9.26, -4.14, -4.34 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>73</sub>H<sub>114</sub>O<sub>14</sub>NaSi (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>1265.7876 found 1265.7885.



**Macrocycle (24):** A solution of *seco*-acid **23** (84.3mg, 68.8µmoles) in dry DCE (5mL) is transferred to a gastight syringe and injected into a flask containing MNDA (38.6mg, 0.105mmoles) and 4-DMAP (18.0mg, 0.126mmoles) in additional DCE (55mL) over a period of 18 hours. After 2 additional hours

the reaction is poured into a separatory funnel containing saturated sodium bicarbonate (30mL) and ethyl acetate (90mL). The aqueous phase is separated and the organic phase is washed with ammonium chloride and sodium bicarbonate (30mL portions). The organic phase is then dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (95:5 toluene/ethyl acetate) gives the macrocycle as a white foam (55.4mg, 65%).

 $r_{f}$ =0.54 (9:1 toluene/EtOAc);  $[\alpha]_{D}$  = -20° (c=0.10, chloroform); IR (neat): 2926, 1718, 1514 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.29-7.21 (m, 6H), 7.10 (dd, J=15.6, 7.9Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.82 (m, 6H), 5.83 (d, J=15.8Hz, 1H), 5.54-5.28 (m, 2H), 5.19 (dd, J=15.2, 9.3Hz, 1H), 4.58-4.35 (m, 6H), 4.18 (td, J=11.9, 4.9Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.75 (m, 10H), 3.67-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.34 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.42 (m, 19H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.28-1.22 (m, 2H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.12 (d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 0.96-0.90 (m, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.85-0.79 (m, 6H), 0.78-0.74 (m, 6H), 0.07 (s, 6H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  164.5, 159.1, 158.9, 158.7, 150.6, 132.5, 132.1, 131.9, 131.2, 130.9, 129.4, 129.2, 129.0, 128.6, 128.2, 125.3, 122.2, 113.7, 113.7, 113.6, 98.4, 97.4, 84.4, 78.2, 77.9, 74.2, 73.9, 73.4, 70.7, 69.7, 67.4, 63.7, 55.2 (3C), 47.1, 42.2, 37.5, 36.0, 34.3, 33.7, 33.0, 30.2, 30.1, 29.9, 29.7, 26.9, 26.4, 26.0, 25.5, 24.3, 22.6, 21.3, 20.3, 19.5, 18.1, 17.7, 10.9, 9.1, 7.8, 4.7, -4.2, -4.4 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>73</sub>H<sub>112</sub>O<sub>13</sub>NaSi (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 1247.7770 found 1247.7766.



**Ushikulide A (1):** A plastic vial is charged with THF (10mL), pyridine (5.7mL) and HF·pyridine (Aldrich, 3.0mL). To a second plastic vial containing the macrocycle **(24)** (10.6mg, 8.7µmoles) is added the stock solution prepared above (5mL). The reaction is stirred under nitrogen for 26 hours and diluted with ethyl acetate (100mL), diluted with water (25mL) and neutralized with saturated sodium bicarbonate (~20mL). The organic phase is washed with copper sulfate (30mL) water (30mL) and brine (30mL). Then the organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromagraphy (9:1 toluene/EtOAc) gives the alcohol as a white foam.

The substrate prepared above is immediately dissolved in dichloromethane (1mL) and Dess-Martin reagent is added (15.0mg). The milky white solution is stirred for 4 hours and quenched with sodium thiosulfate (5mL) and diluted with diethyl ether (40mL). The organic phase is washed with sodium bicarbonate (2x15mL) dried over sodium sulfate, concentrated and used directly in the next step without further purification.

The crude ketone is dissolved in dichloromethane (3mL) and water (0.5mL). DDQ (10.2mg) is added at ambient temperature and the red solution is stirred vigorously for 45 minutes. Silica gel (300mg) is added along with additional dichloromethane (10mL). The solution is concentrated to dryness and the remaining silica gel loaded onto a short column of silica gel. The product elutes (single fraction collected, 9:1 DCM/EtOAc) separating easily from the red catechol byproduct. After concentration the crude triol is suspended in a 3:2 mixture of glacial acetic acid and water (3mL) and the reaction is stirred vigorously under nitrogen for 5 hours. The solvent is removed *in vacuo*, and the residue is dissolved three times in toluene and concentrated to dryness (for the first cycle a minimum amount of methanol is added to give a homogeneous solution). The resulting oil is purified by flash

chromatography (10:1 chloroform/methanol) yielding the natural product as a white powder (3.3mg, 52% over 3 steps).

## Ushikulide A – Synthetic Material:

 $r_f$ =0.30 (9:1 chloroform/methanol); [α]<sub>D</sub> = -12° (c=0.28, CH<sub>3</sub>OH); IR (neat): 3440 (broad), 1711 (sharp), 1463, 1276, 985 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>O<u>D</u>): δ 6.76 (dd, *J*=15.7, 10.1Hz, 1H), 5.81 (d, *J*=15.7Hz, 1H), 5.60 (ddd, *J*=15.0, 9.4, 4.2Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dd, *J*=15.4, 8.8Hz, 1H), 5.30 (ddd, *J*=11.6, 5.0, 5.0Hz, 1H), 4.33 (t, broad, *J*=8.2Hz, 1H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.62 (*J*=dd, 9.5, 1.5Hz, 1H), 3.18 (*J*=dd, 11.0, 2.0Hz, 1H), 3.07 (ddd, *J*=15.1, 9.0, 8.0Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dd, *J*=17.6, 6.6Hz, 1H), 2.73 (*J*=dd, 17.4, 8.1Hz, 1H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.00 (m, 3H), 1.80-1.40 (m, 18H), 1.14 (d, *J*=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.98 (t, *J*=7.3Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, *J*=7.1Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, *J*=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, *J*=7.1Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J*=7.0Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, *J*=7.0Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz): δ 212.5, 166.5, 152.1, 136.6, 129.5, 122.7, 98.8, 81.3, 75.9, 75.4, 74.9, 71.2, 70.5, 69.0, 67.1, 57.8, 42.9, 41.6, 41.9, 41.3, 39.7, 38.4, 36.3, 36.3, 34.6, 34.5, 33.0, 32.0, 30.6, 27.5, 26.6, 24.1, 23.2, 22.7, 22.3, 17.9, 11.4, 10.2, 6.1, 4.2 ppm; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>68</sub>NaO<sub>10</sub> (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 731.4710, found 731.4700.

## Ushikulide A – Authentic Material:\*

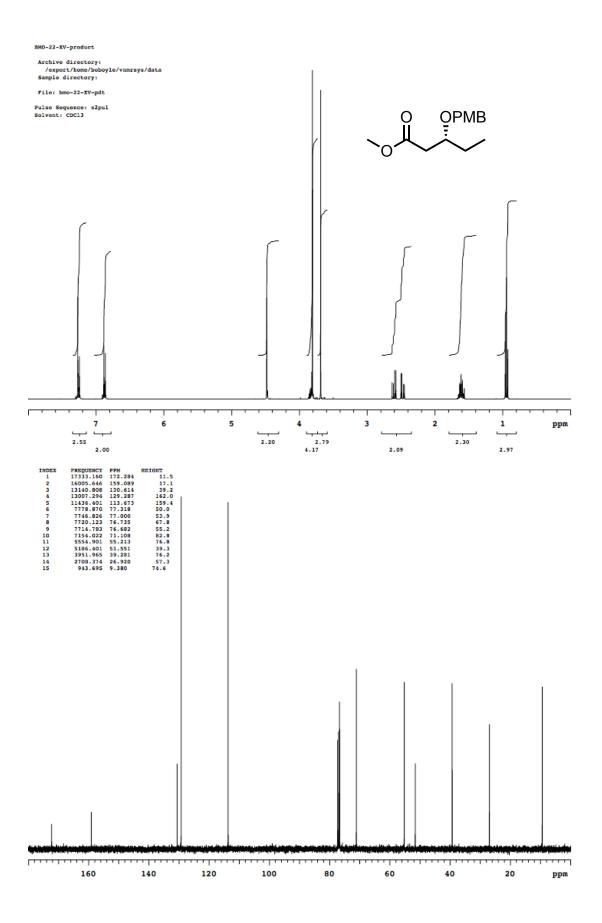
r<sub>f</sub> = 0.30 (9:1 chloroform/methanol);  $[\alpha]_D$  = -13° (c=0.50, CH<sub>3</sub>OH); IR (neat): 3443 (broad), 1710 (sharp), 1460, 1276, 986 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>O<u>D</u>): δ 6.76 (dd, *J*=15.7, 10.0Hz, 1H), 5.81 (d, *J*=15.7Hz, 1H), 5.60 (ddd, *J*=15.0, 9.4, 4.2Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dd, *J*=15.4, 9.0Hz, 1H), 5.29 (ddd, *J*=11.1, 5.4, 5.4Hz, 1H), 4.33 (t, broad, *J*=7.2Hz, 1H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.62 (dd, *J*=9.9, 1.5Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dd, *J*=10.8, 1.7Hz, 1H), 3.07 (ddd, *J*=12.6, 8.5, 7.5Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, *J*=17.6, 6.6Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, *J*=17.4, 8.0Hz, 1H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.00 (m, 3H), 1.80-1.40 (m, 18H), 1.14 (d, *J*=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.06 (s), 0.98 (t, *J*=7.0Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, *J*=7.1Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, *J*=6.8Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, *J*=7.1Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J*=7.0Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, *J*=7.0Hz, 3H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 212.5, 166.5, 152.2, 136.7, 129.6, 122.7, 98.9, 81.3, 76.0, 75.5, 75.0, 71.3, 70.6, 69.1, 67.2, 57.8, 42.9, 42.0, 41.7, 41.3, 39.8, 38.6, 36.4, 36.4, 34.7, 34.6, 32.1, 33.0, 31.9, 30.6, 27.5, 26.7, 24.1, 23.2, 22.7, 22.4, 18.0, 11.5, 10.2, 6.2, 4.2 ppm.

\* The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and IR specta shown above (and in the table below) for authentic Ushikulide A are from an authentic sample generously provided by K. Takahashi. The spectrum was obtained on the same instrument (600 Mhz) and at the same concentration (~2 mg/mL) as our synthetic sample. All protons are within 0.01 ppm, and the coupling constants for all peaks also match. The <sup>13</sup>C spectra is taken from the literature<sup>6</sup> and is in excellent agreement (within 0.1 ppm) with our synthetic sample.

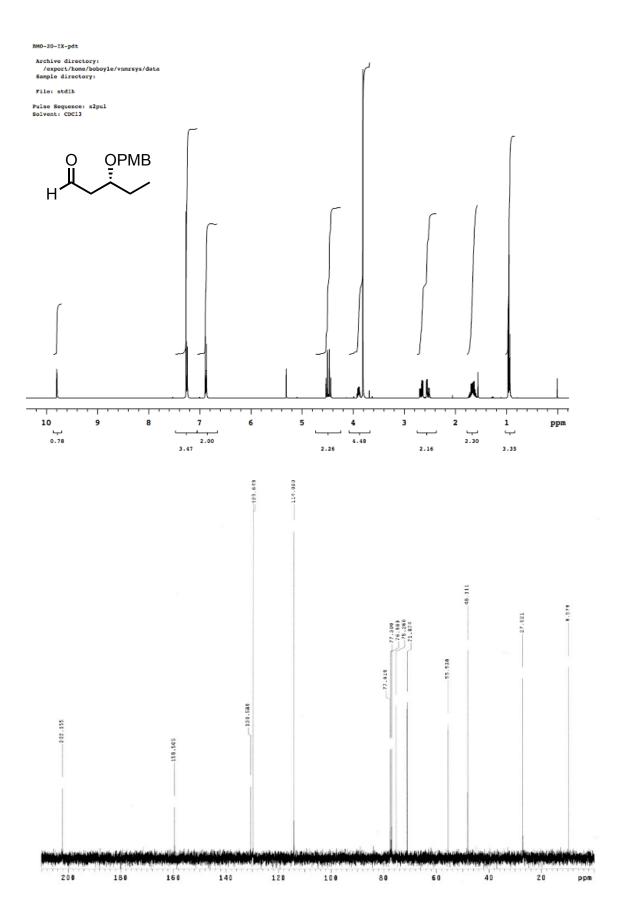
The optical rotation measured in our laboratory, matches the literature value measured by Takahashi, confirming that the synthetic sample is of the same enantiomer as the natural product.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Takahashi, K.; Yoshihara, T.; Kurosawa, K. J. Antibiot. **2005**, 58, 420.

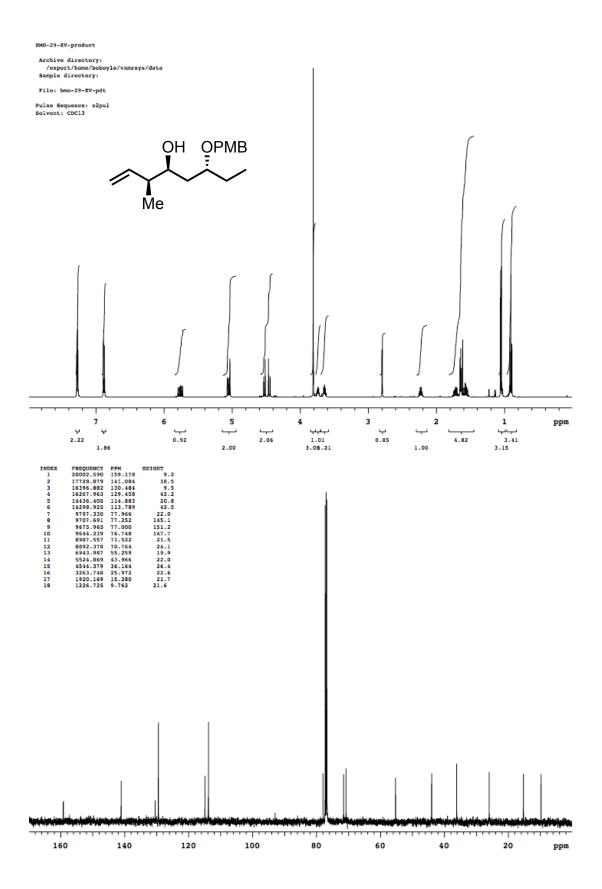
Carbon #	<sup>1</sup> H Natural (600 Mhz)	<sup>1</sup> H Synthetic (Same Instrument)	<sup>13</sup> C Natural	<sup>13</sup> C Synthetic
1			166.5	166.5
2	5.81 (d, 15.7)	5.81 (d, 15.7)	122.7	122.7
3	6.76 (dd, 15.7, 10.0)	6.76 (dd, 15.6, 10.1)	152.2	152.1
4	2.45 (m)	2.46 (m)	42.9	42.9
	3.62 (dd, 9.9, 1.5)	3.62 (dd, 9.5, 1.5)	81.3	81.3
5 6	1.56 (m)	1.56 (m)	38.6	38.4
7	4.09 (m)	4.09 (m)	76.0	75.9
8	1.69 (m)	1.69 (m)	36.4	36.3
-	1.73 (m)	1.73 (m)		
9	3.17 (dd, 10.8, 1.7)	3.18 (dd, 11.0, 2.0)	75.0	74.9
10			75.5	75.4
11	1.52 (m)	1.52 (m)	39.8	39.7
	1.54 (m)	1.54 (m)		
12	1.43 (m)	1.43 (m)	24.1	24.1
	1.52 (m)	1.52 (m)		
13	2.04 (m)	2.04 (m)	34.6	34.6
	2.23 (m)	2.23 (m)		
14	5.60 (ddd, 15.0, 9.4, 4.2)	5.60 (ddd, 15.0, 9.4, 4.2)	136.7	136.6
15	5.44 (dd, 15.0, 9.0)	5.44 (dd, 15.4, 8.8)	129.6	129.5
16	3.07 (ddd, 12.6, 8.0, 7.5)	3.07 (ddd, 15.1, 9.0, 8.0)	57.8	57.8
17			212.5	212.5
18	2.77 (dd, 17.6, 6.6)	2.78 (dd, 17.6, 6.6)	42.0	41.9
	2.73 (dd, 17.4, 8.0)	2.73 (dd, 17.4, 8.1)		
19	4.33 (t, broad, 7.2)	4.33 (t, broad, 8.2)	67.2	67.1
20	2.05 (m)	2.05 (m)	34.7	34.6
21	5.29 (ddd, 11.1, 5.4, 5.4)	5.30 (ddd, 11.6, 5.0, 5.0)	71.3	71.2
22	1.68 (m)	1.68 (m)	36.4	36.3
	1.72 (m)	1.72 (m)		
23		``	98.9	98.8
24	1.40 (m)	1.40 (m)	30.6	30.6
	1.65 (m)	1.65 (m)		
25	1.40 (m)	1.40 (m)	27.5	27.5
	2.19 (m)	2.19 (m)		
26	1.48 (m)	1.48 (m)	32.1	32.0
27	4.02 (m)	4.02 (m)	69.1	69.0
28	1.28 (m)	1.28 (m)	41.7	41.6
	1.63 (m)	1.63 (m)		
29	3.77 (m)	3.78 (m)	70.6	70.5
30	1.47 (m)	1.47 (m)	31.9	32.0
	1.53 (m)	1.53 (m)		
31	0.97 (t, 7.4)	0.98 (t, 7,3)	10.2	10.2
32	1.14 (d, 6.4)	1.14 (d, 6.6)	18.0	17.9
33	0.85 (d, 6.9)	0.85 (d, 7.0)	4.2	4.2
34	1.06 (s)	1.06 (s)	22.7	22.7
35	1.41 (m)	1.41 (m)	41.3	41.3
	1.53 (m)	1.53 (m)		
36	1.53 (m)	1.53 (m)	26.7	26.6
37	0.91 (d, 5.9)	0.91 (d, 6.8)	23.2	23.3
38	0.87 (d, 6.2)	0.87 (d, 7.1)	22.4	22.3
39	0.79 (d, 6.9)	0.79 (d, 7.0)	6.2	6.1
40	0.94 (d, 6.9)	0.94 (d, 7.1)	11.5	11.4
	0.01 (0, 0.0)	0.01 (0, 1.1)	11.0	

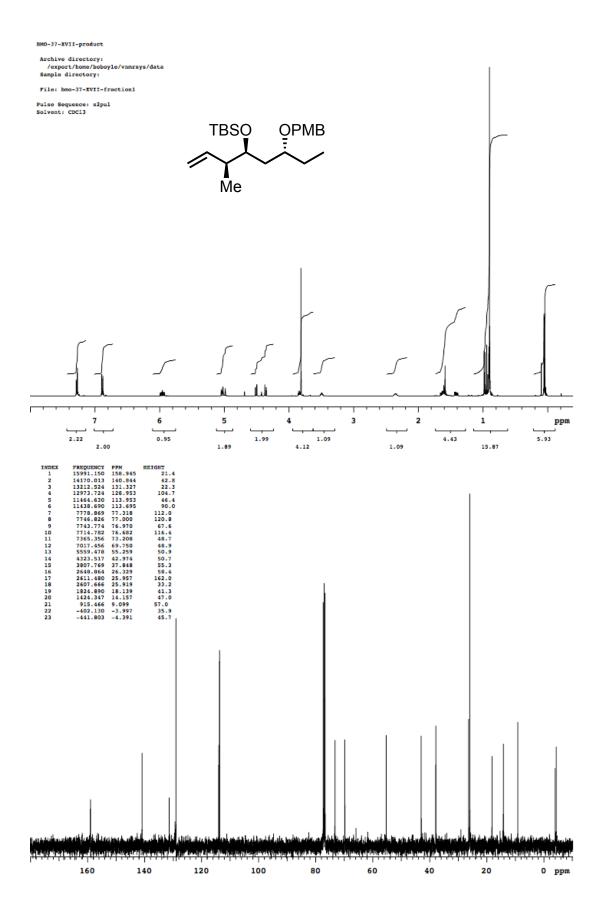


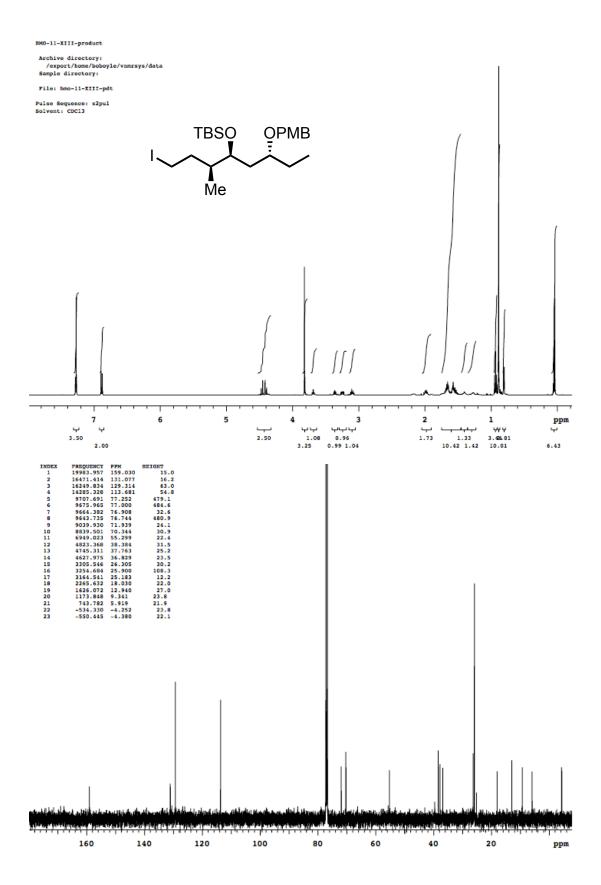
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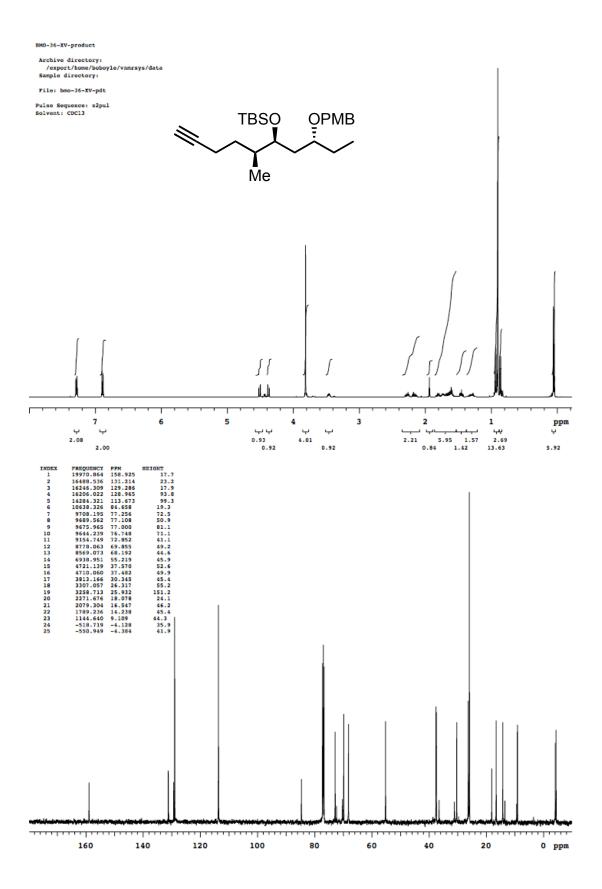


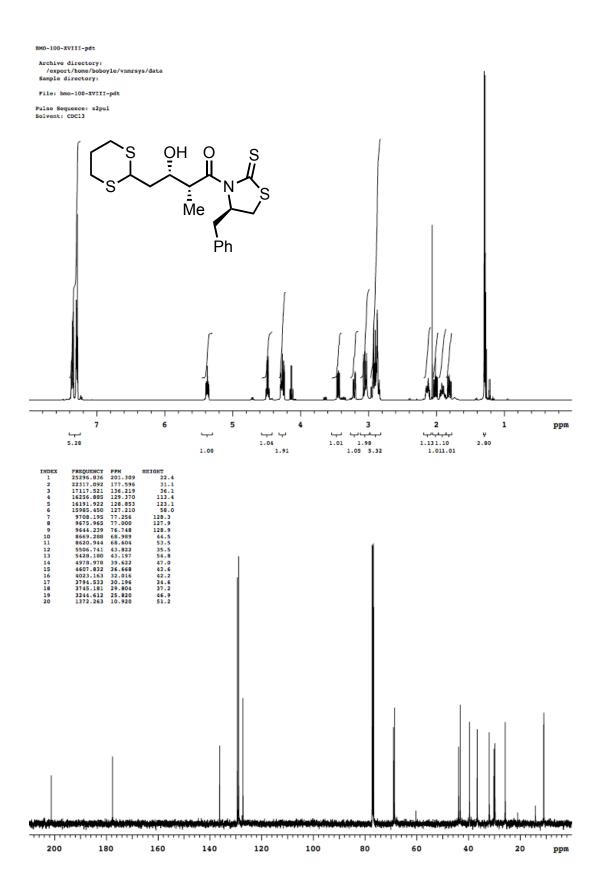
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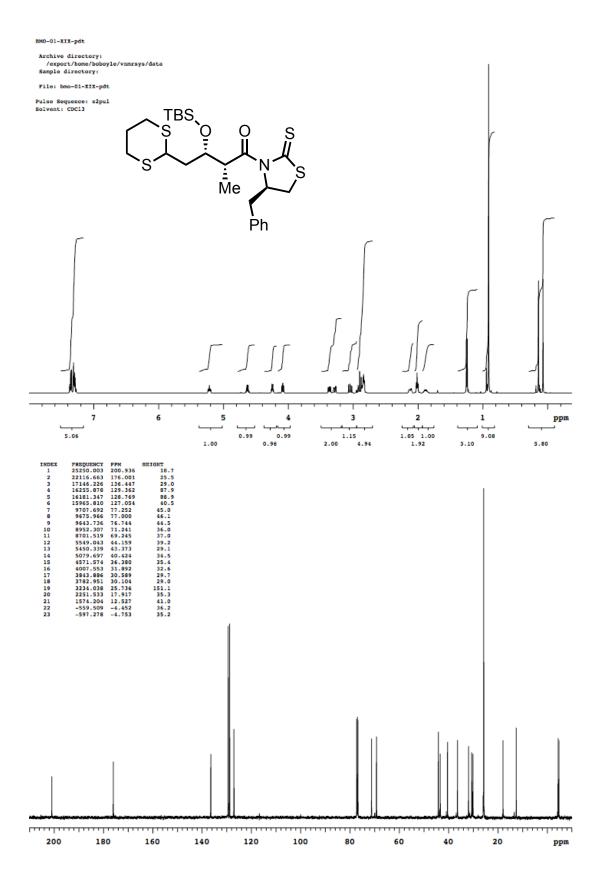


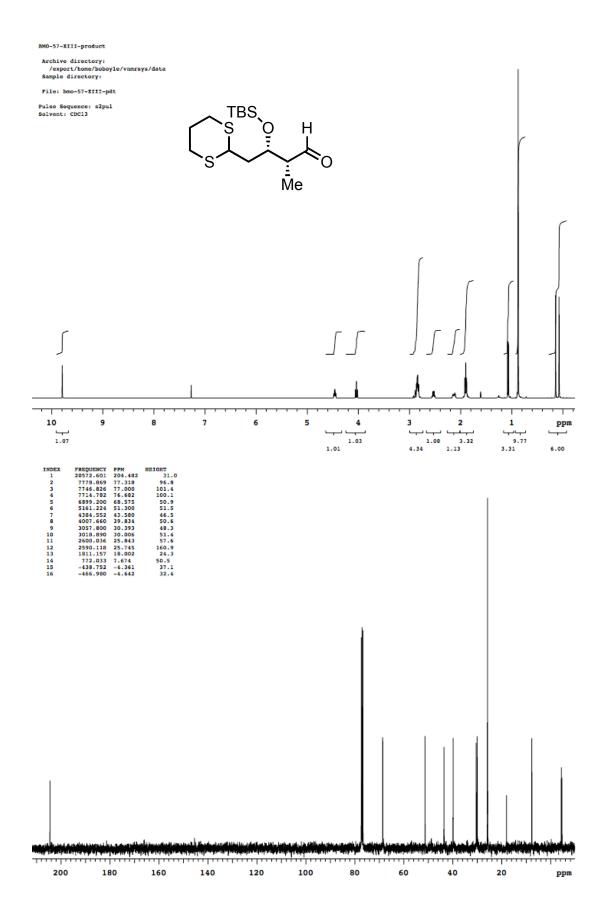


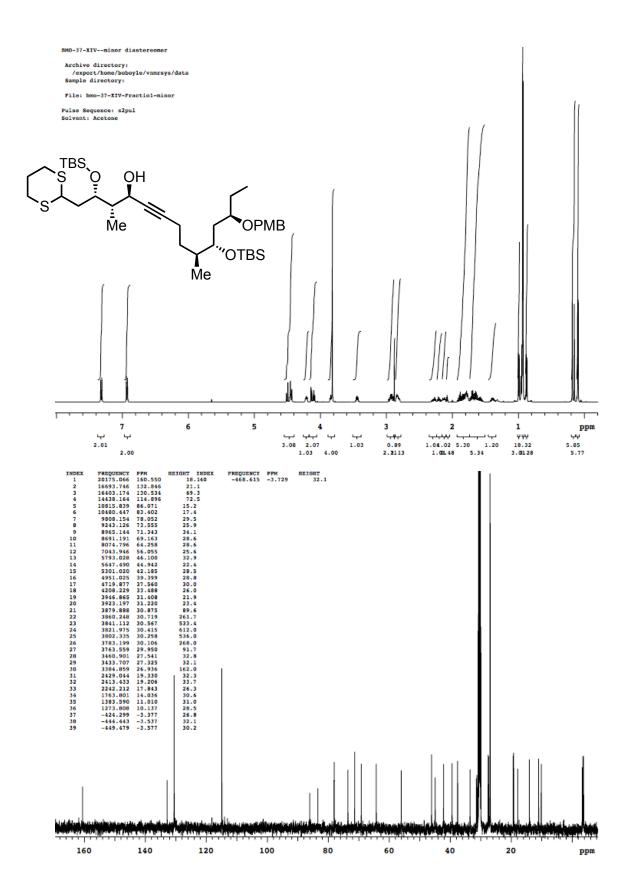


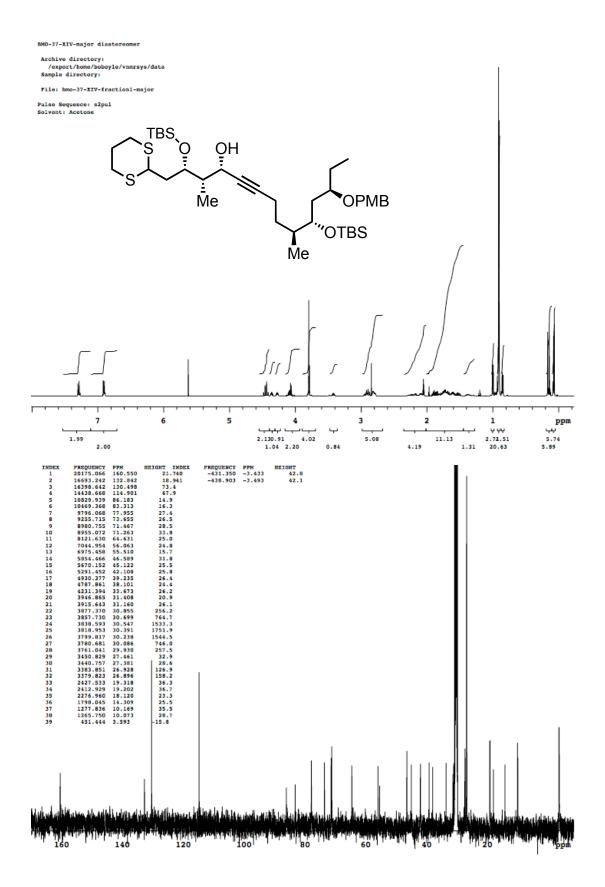


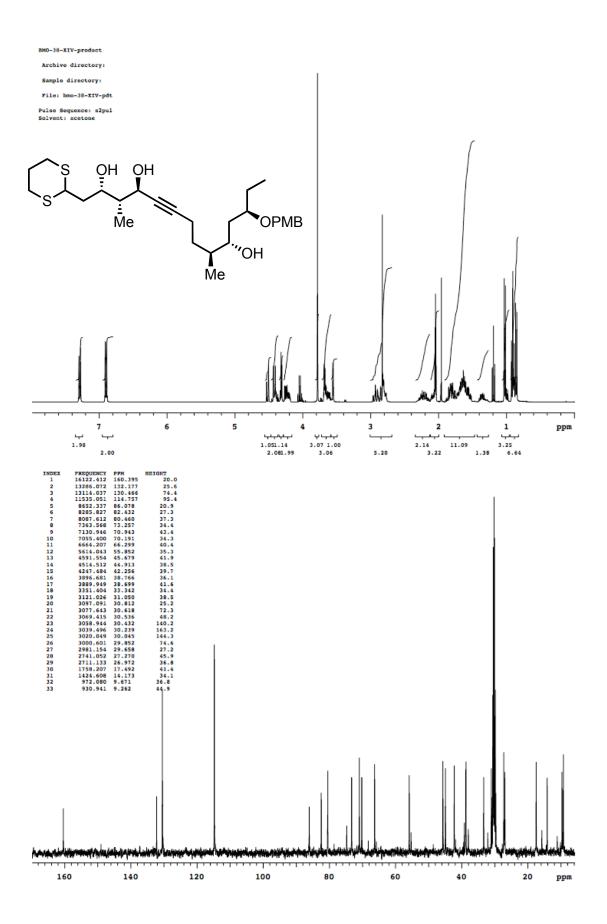


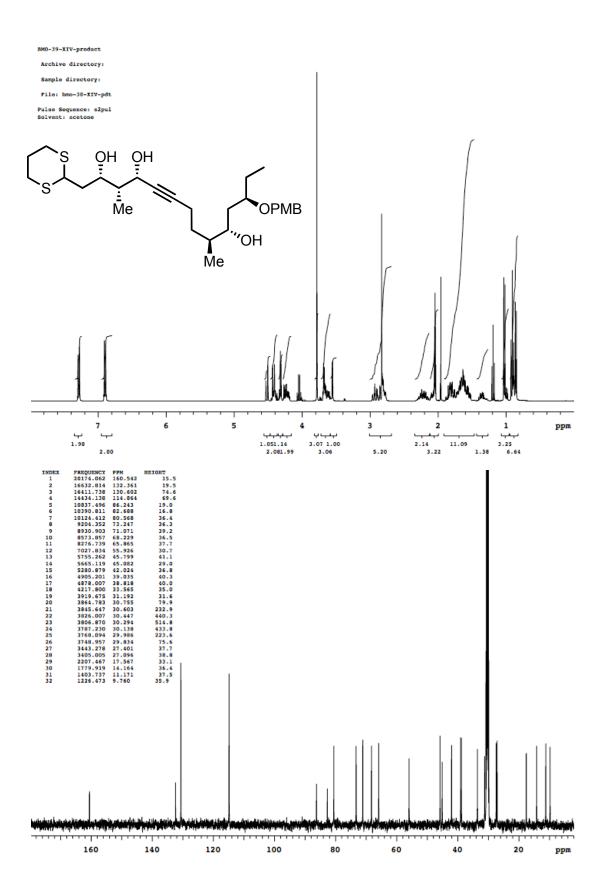


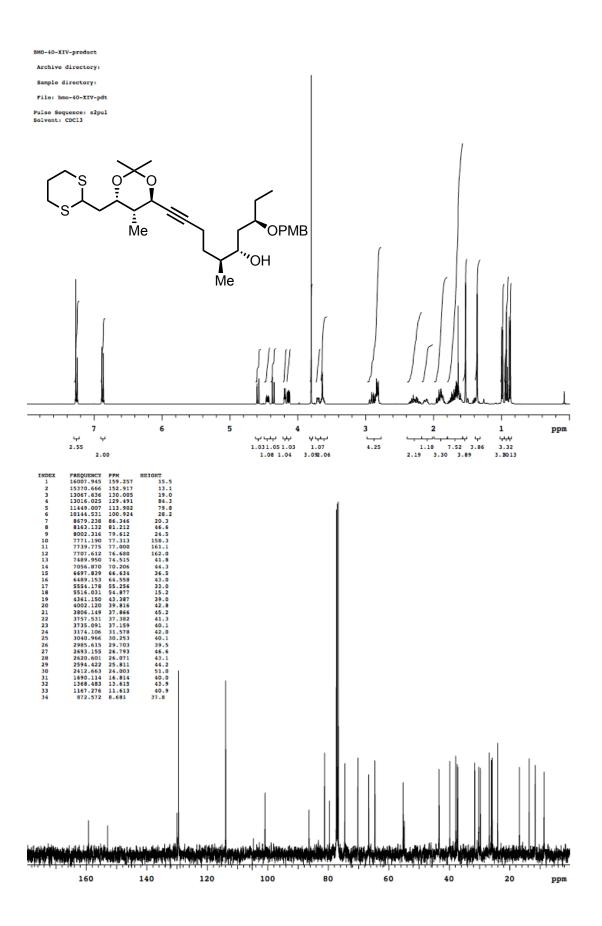




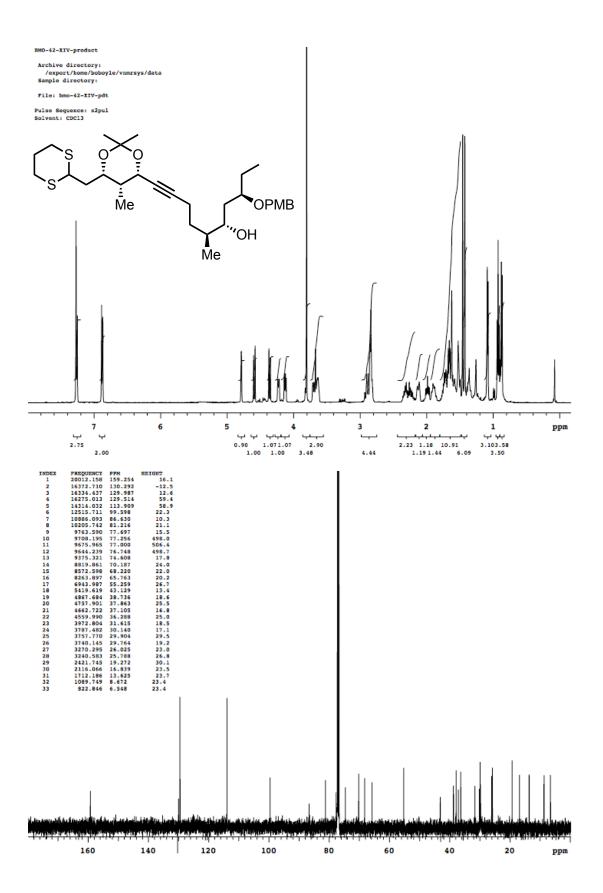


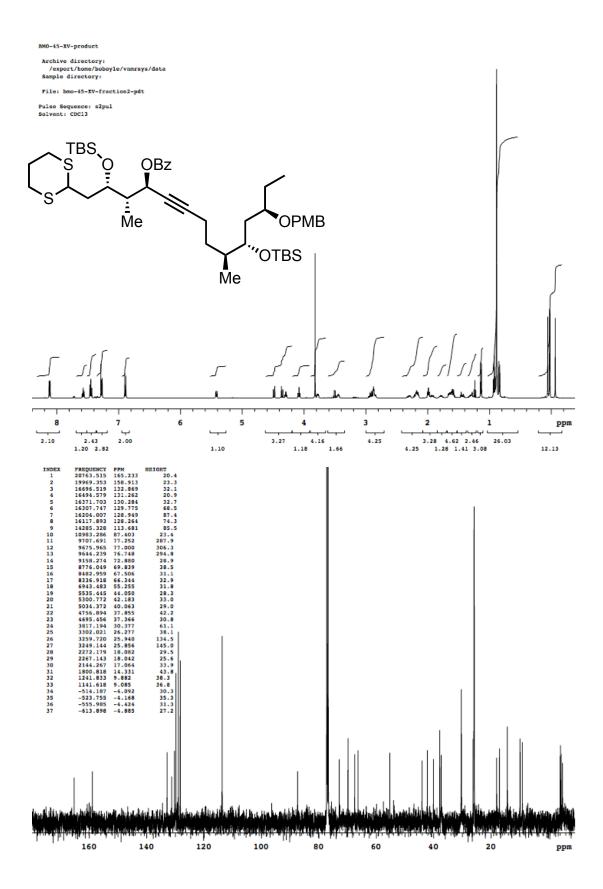




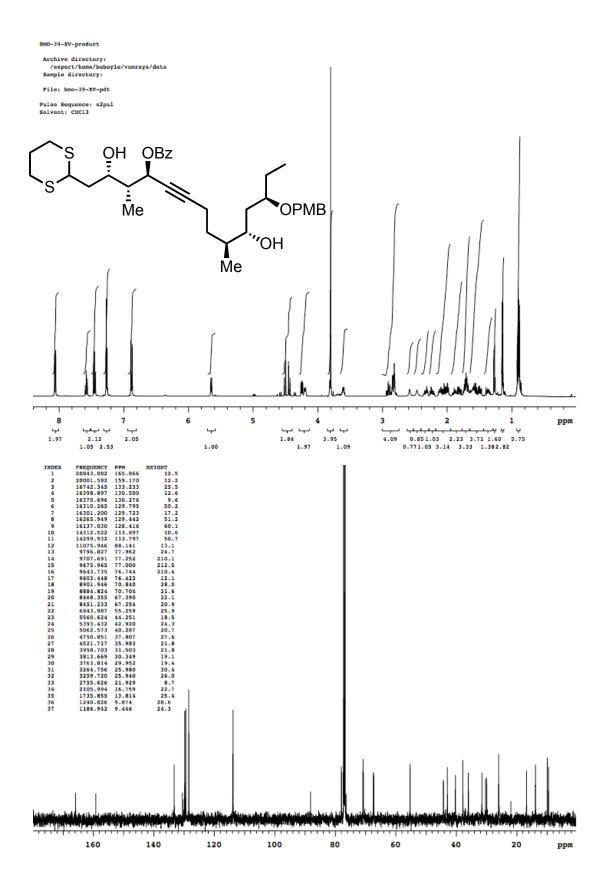


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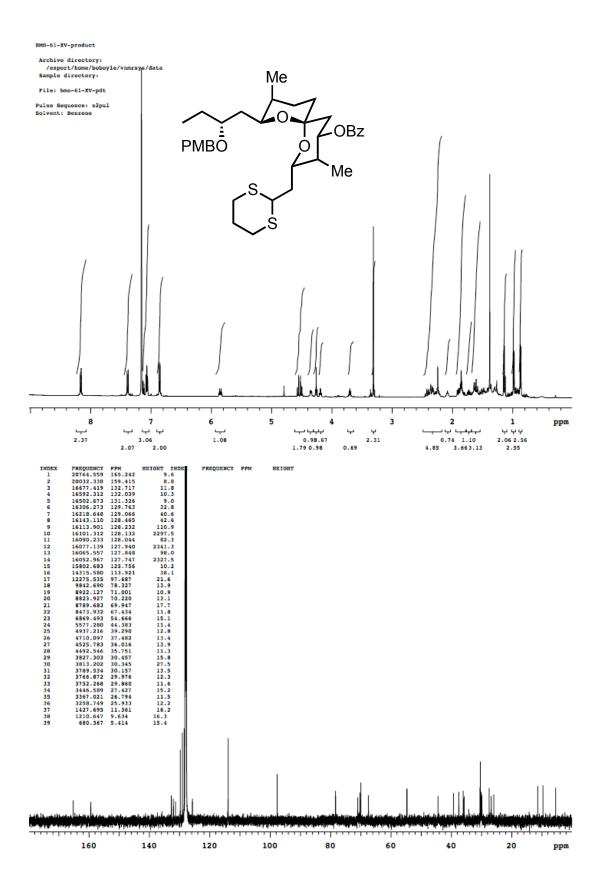




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SI - 39

BMO-61-XV-fraction2-product

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Pulse Sequence: gCOSY Solvent: Benzene

Relax. delay 1.500 sec Acq. time 0.228 sec Midth 4499.2 Hz 2D Midth 4499.2 Hz 4 repetitions 256 increments 0585HVZ #1, 499.7485961 MHz DATA PROCESSING Sq. sine bell 0.114 sec F1 DATA PROCESSING Sq. sine bell 0.014 sec FT size 2048 x 2048 Total time 30 min

BMO-61-XV-fraction2-product

File: bmo-61-XV-gHSQC Pulse Sequence: gHSQC Solvent: Benzene User: 1-15-87

User: 1-15-87 Relax. delay 1.700 mec Acq. time 0.228 sec Width 0.228 sec Width 0.228 sec Width 21361.8 Hz 4 repetitions 2 x 236 increments OBERNYE H1, 489.748571 MHz DECOUPLE C13, 125.6712815 MHz Power 35 dB on during acquisition off during delay W40\_testprobe modulated DATA PROCESSING Gauss apodization 0.006 sec FT size 2048 x 2048 Total time 1 hr, 9 min

7-]

8-9

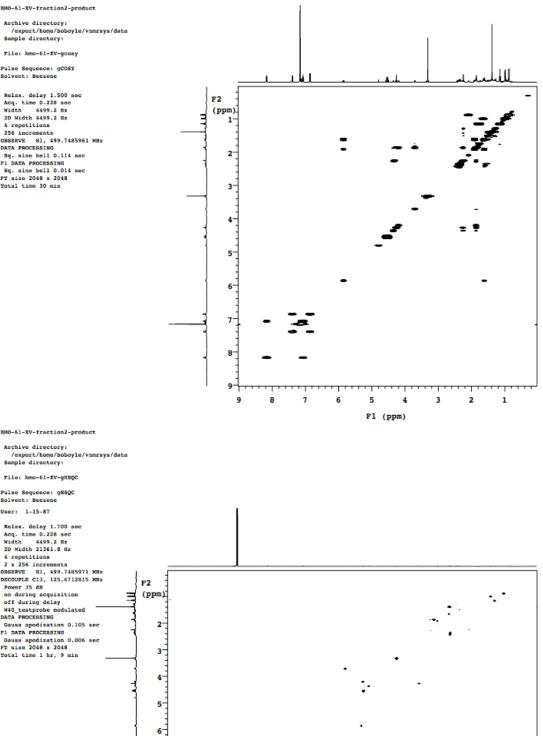
• <u>•</u> •

140

..........

120

3



100

80

F1 (ppm)

40

20

0

60

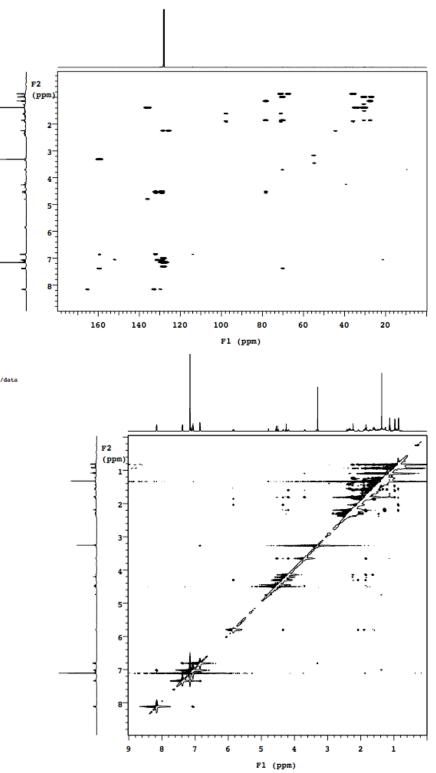
BMO-61-XV-fraction2-product

Archive directory: /export/home/boboyle/vnmrsys/data Sample directory:

File: bmo-61-XV-gHMBC

Pulse Sequence: gEMBC Solvent: Benzene User: 1-15-87

Relax. delay 1.700 sec Acq. time 0.228 sec Width 4499.2 Hz 2D Width 30154.5 Hz 8 repetitions 256 increments ORSERVE HI, 499.7486016 KHz DATA PROCESSING Sq. sine bell 0.114 sec F1 DATA PROCESSING Sq. sine bell 0.004 sec F7 sine 2048 x 2048 Total time 1 hr, 9 min



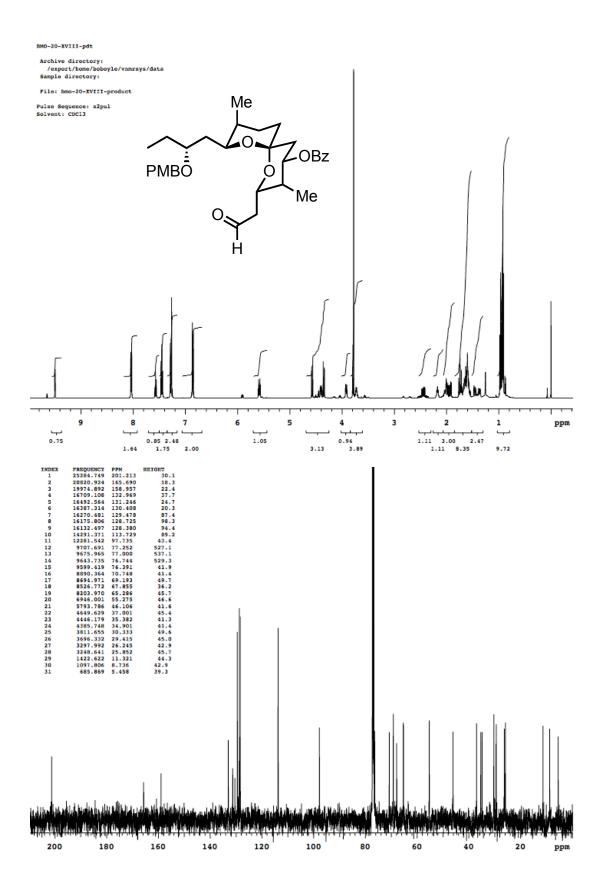
STANDARD PROTON PARAMETERS

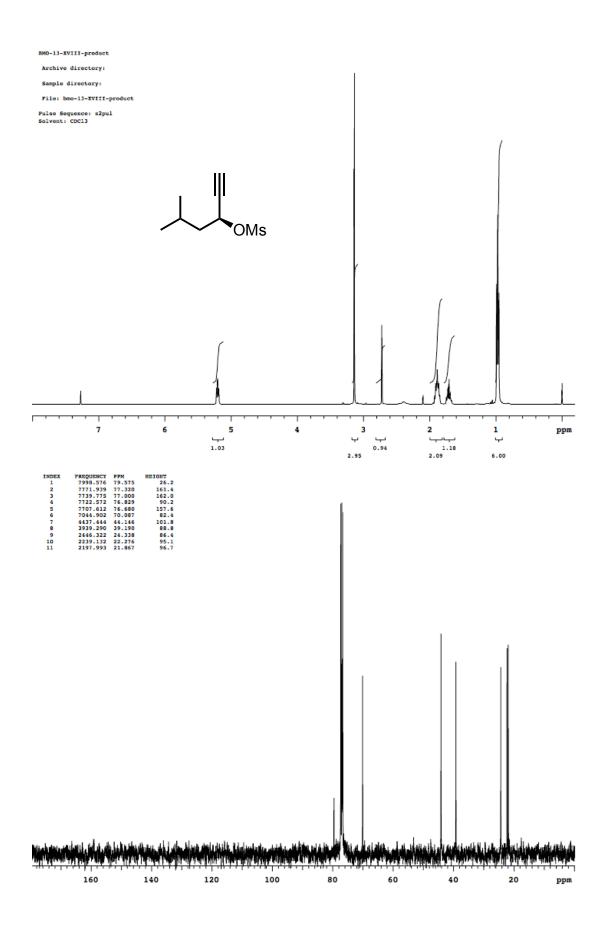
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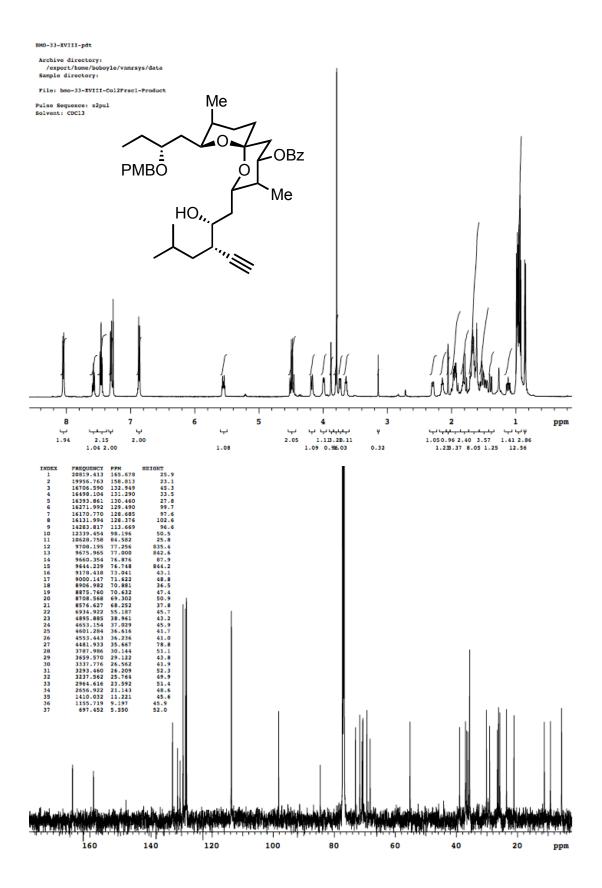
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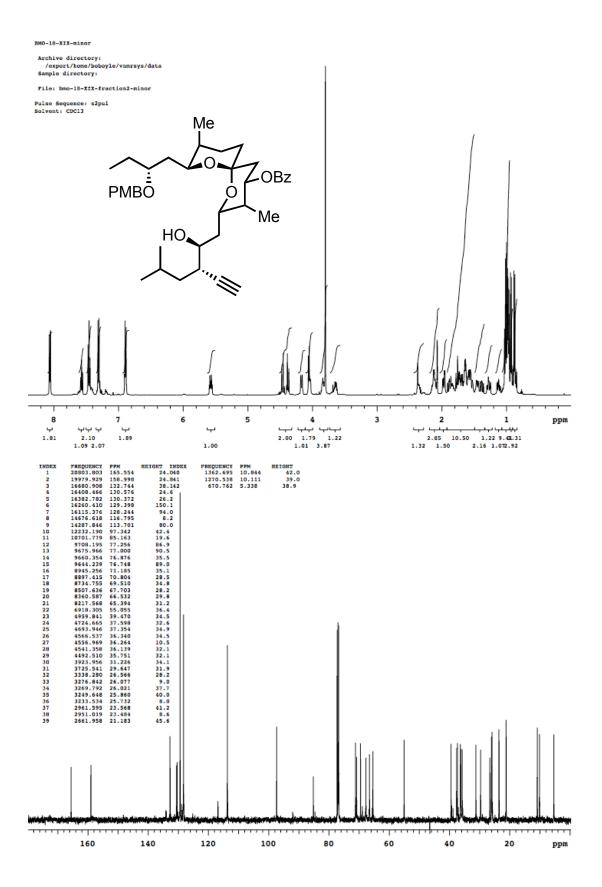
Pulse Sequence: ROESY Solvent: Benzene

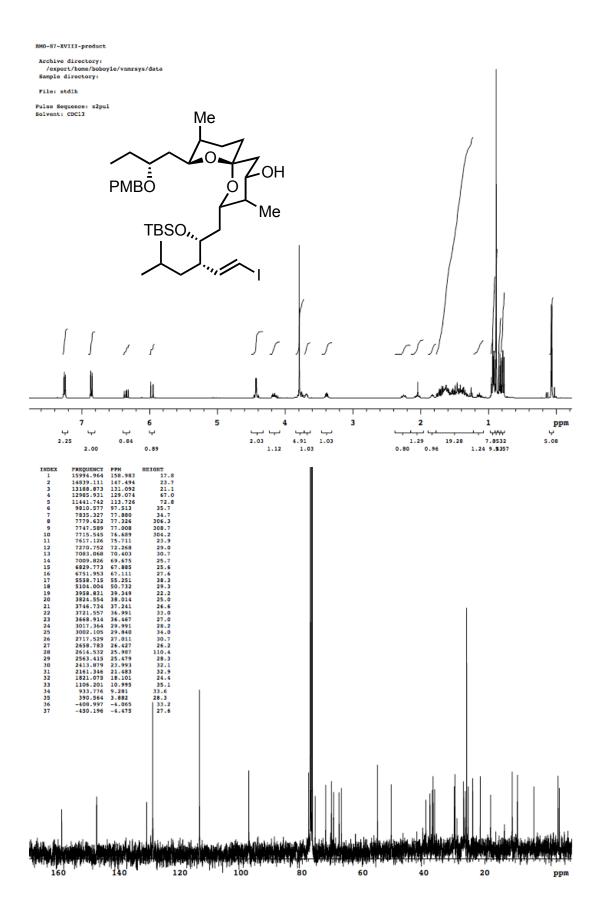
Relax. delay 1.000 sec Mixing 0.200 sec Acq. time 0.227 sec Width 4509.8 Hx 20 Midth 4509.8 Hx 32 repetitions 2 x 350 increments OMSERVE H1, 499.7486240 MHz DATA PROCESSING Gauss apodization 0.105 sec F1 DATA PROCESSING Gauss apodization 0.041 sec FT size 2048 x 2048 Total time 9 hr, 10 min



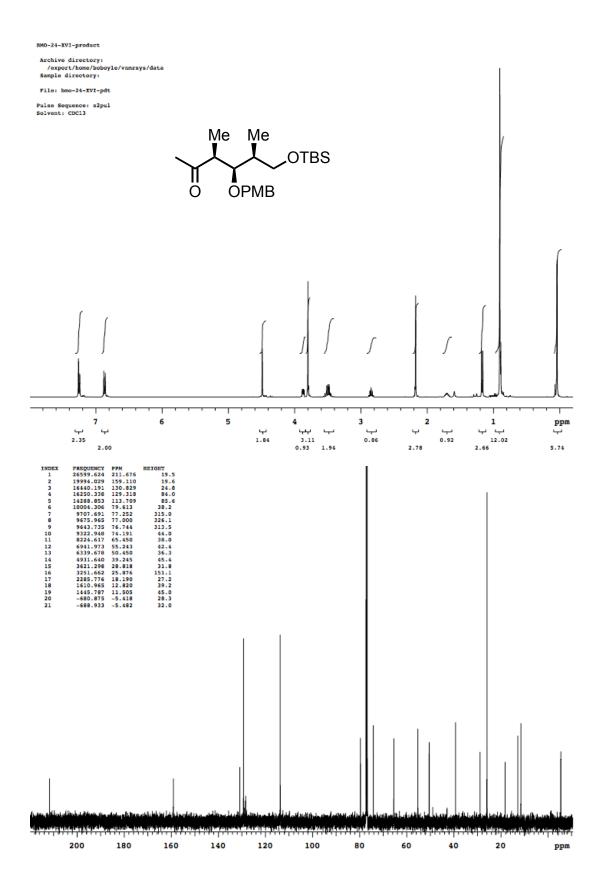


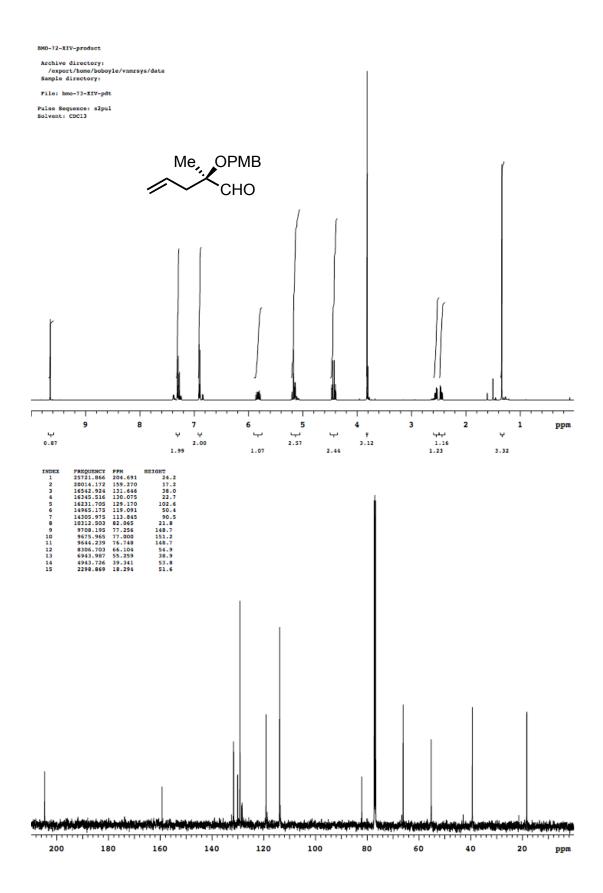


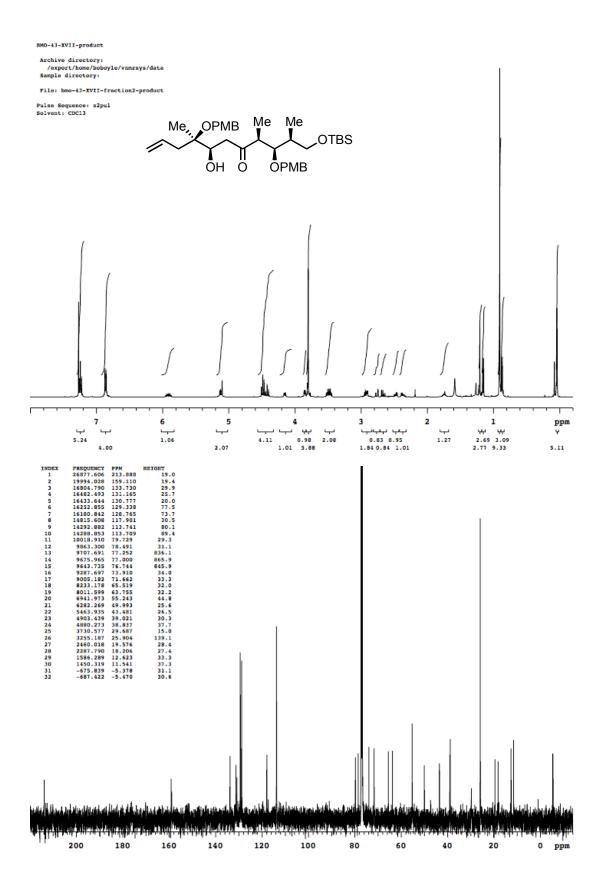


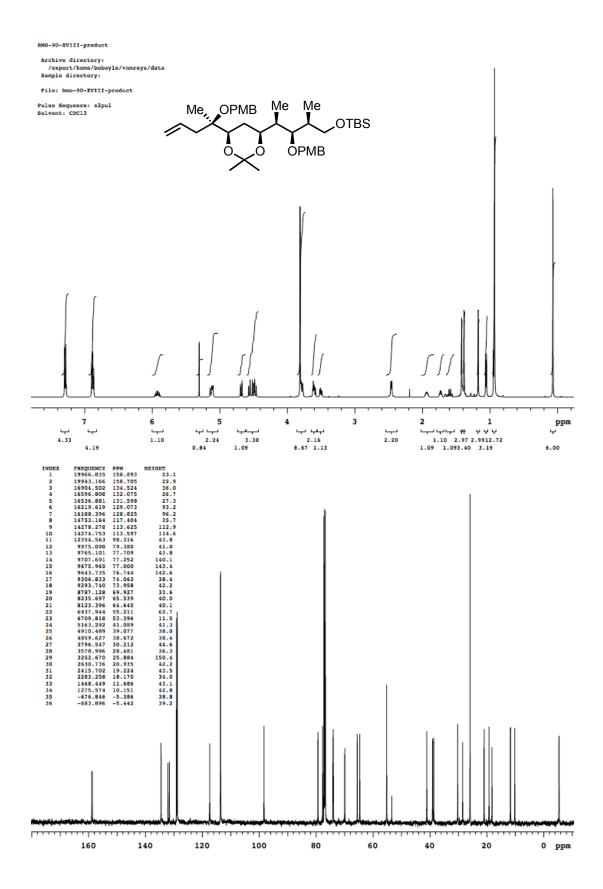


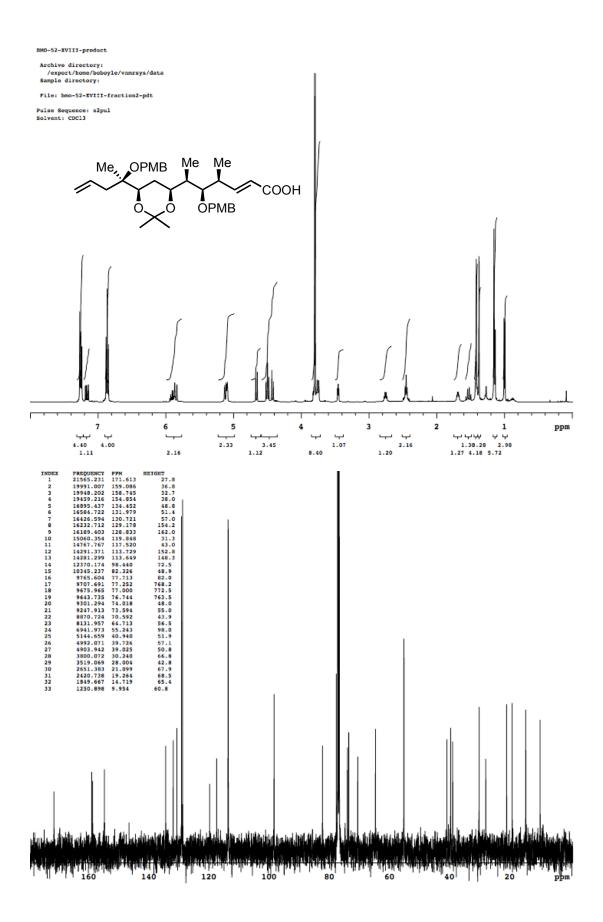
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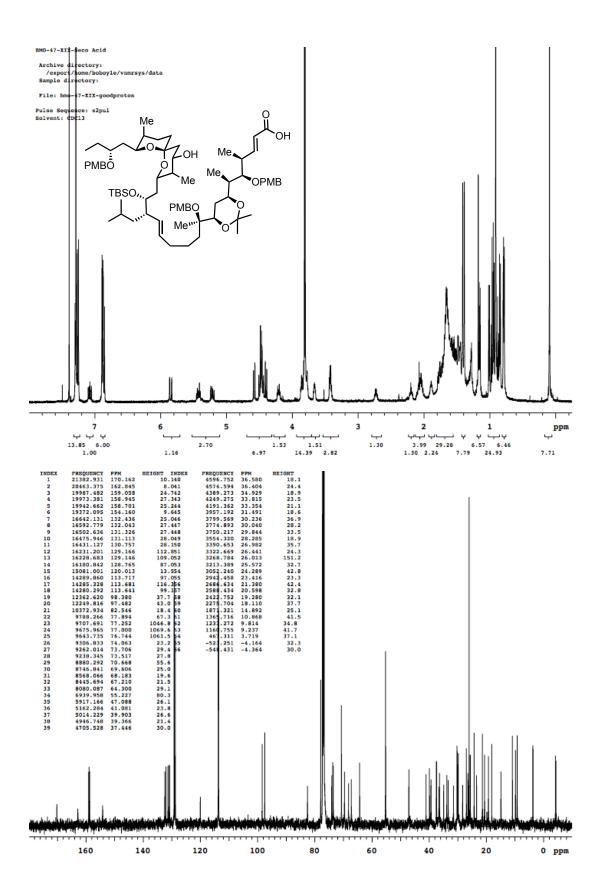




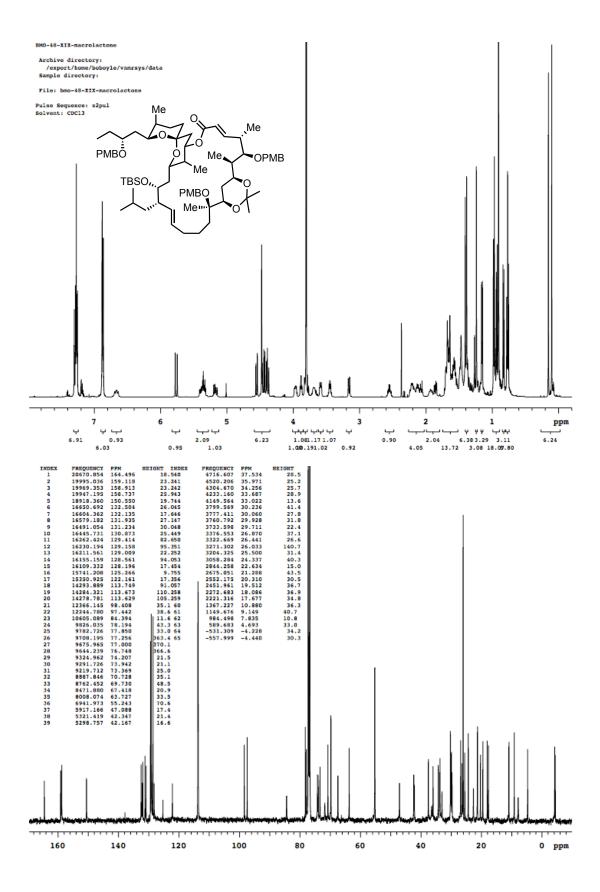




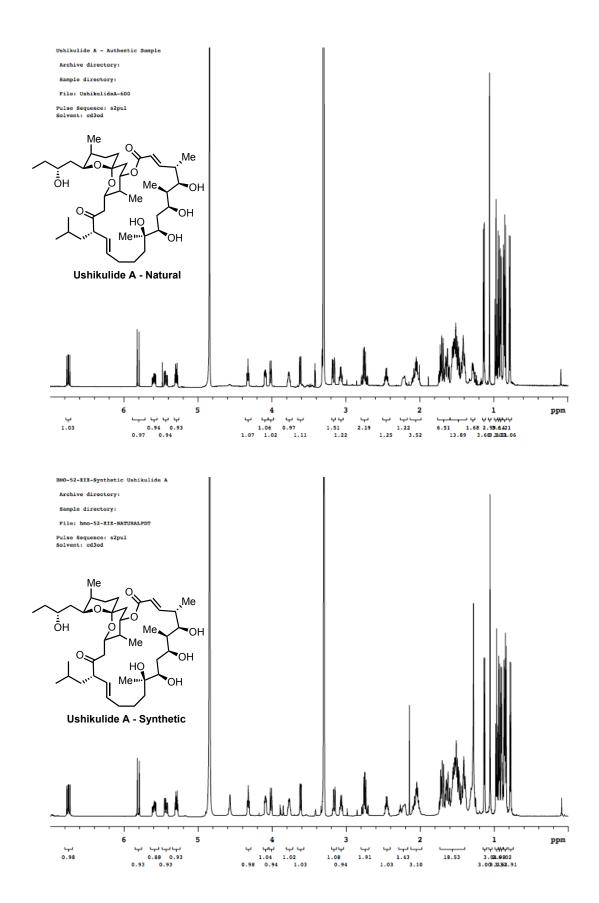


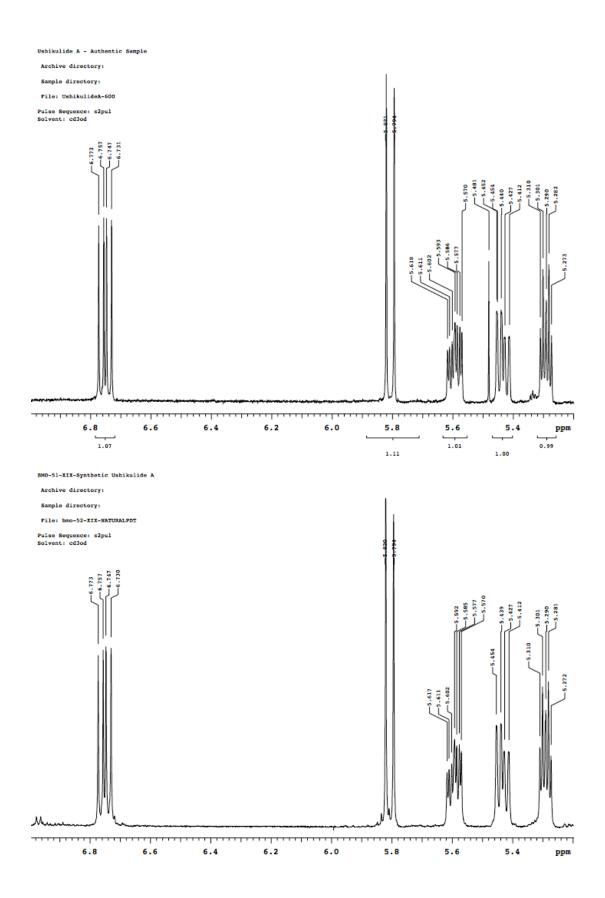


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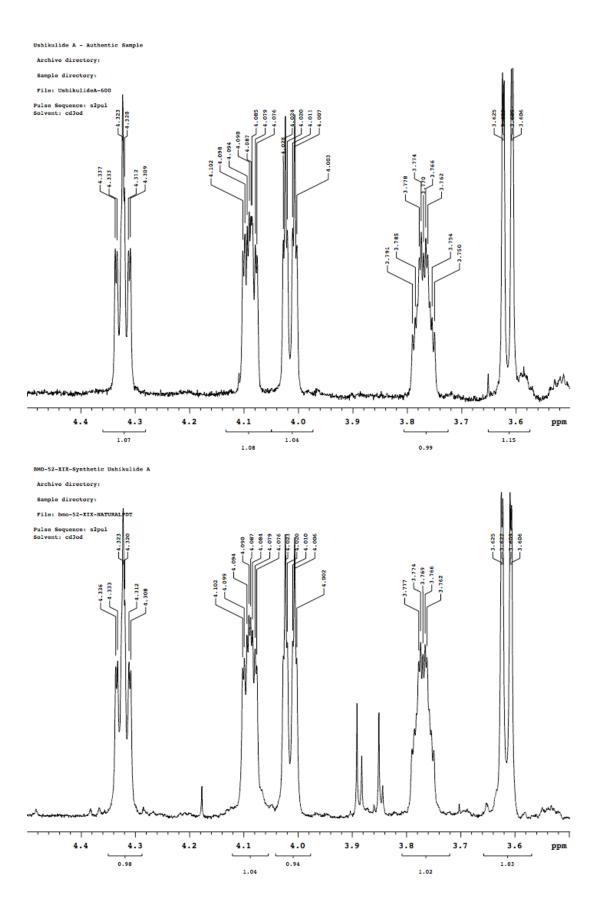


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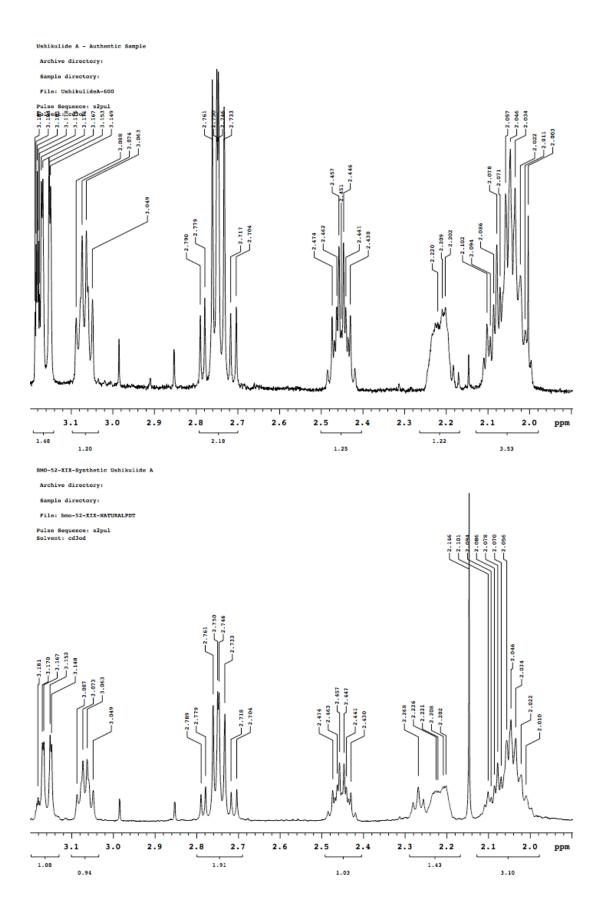


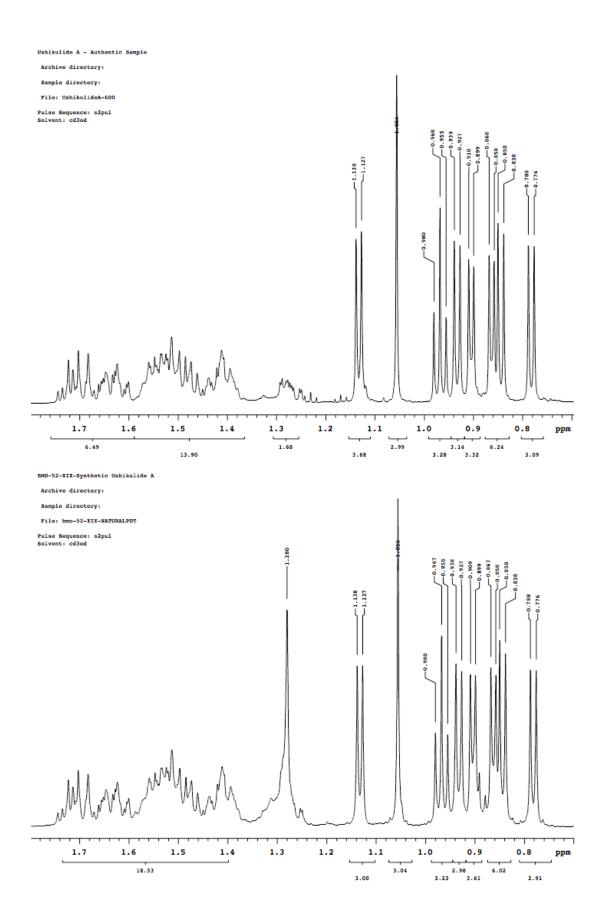


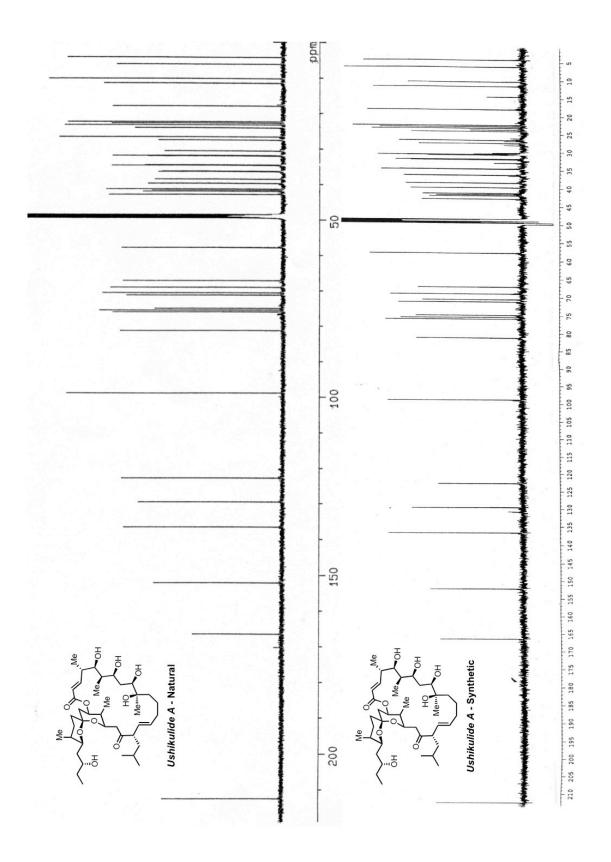
SI - 55



SI - 56









The HPLC traces above were obtained using a C-18 reversed phase analytical column and a gradient of 30%-70% of acetonitrile to water (flow rate = 1mL/min, gradient over 20 minutes, lamp set to 220 nm).

The top trace is an authentic sample of ushikulide A, the middle is of synthetic ushikulide A, and the third is a coinjection of a 50:50 mixture of the two samples.