SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Cyclization Reactions through DDQ-Mediated Oxidations of Vinyl Oxazolidinones

Lei Liu and Paul E. Floreancig*

Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Experimental	S1
Procedures and characterization data	
¹ H and ¹³ C Spectra	S14–S73

Experimental

General Experimental:

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer at 300 MHz and 75 MHz, respectively. 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: CDCl₃ = 7.27 ppm, for ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ = 77.23. Data are reported as follows: s = singlet; d = doublet; t = triplet; q = quartet; dd = doublet of doublets; dt = doublet of triplets; 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. Methylene chloride was distilled under N₂ from CaH₂. 1,2–dichloroethane was dried over 4 Å molecular sieves. 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, pentane 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 a positive pressure of N₂ with magnetic stirring unless otherwise noted.

General procedure for the synthesis of *trans*-vinyl oxazolidinones:¹

An ~0.1 M solution of oxazolidinone (1.05 eq), aldehyde (1.0 eq), and pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (0.1 equiv) in benzene was heated at reflux with azeotropic removal of water overnight. Upon disappearance of the starting material monitored via TLC, the solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. Further purification was performed using silica gel flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc) to afford the pure *trans*-vinyl oxazolidinone as a colorless oil.

General procedure for enol acetate preparation:²

A mixture of Na₂CO₃ (15 mol%), [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂ (0.04 eq), tri(2-furyl)phosphine (0.08 eq), acetic acid (2.0 eq), and 1-decyne (0.5 eq) in toluene was heated to and stirred for 1 h. Another portion of acetic acid (2.0 eq) and the alkyne substrate (1.0 eq) were dissolved in toluene and added to the mixture (~0.15 M final substrate concentration). The reaction was stirred at 80 °C overnight. Then crude mixture was concentrated on a rotary evaporator and purified by chromatography to give the desired enol acetate product.

General procedure for the cyclization reactions: The substrate (1 eq), 2,6-dichloropyridine (2 eq), and 4 Å molecular sieves (2 mass eq) were dissolved in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane to give an ~0.1 M solution. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes, followed by addition of LiClO₄ (0.2 eq). After 5 min DDQ (1.5 eq) was added. The reaction was monitored by TLC at room temperature unless specified and, upon starting material consumption, was quenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times, and combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give the desired product.



¹ Ko, C.; Hsung, R. P.; Al-Rashid, Z. F.; Feltenberger, J. B.; Lu, T.; Yang, J.; Wei, Y.; Zificsak, C. A. Org. Lett. **2007**, *9*, 4459.

² Goossen, L. J.; Paetzold, J.; Koley, D. Chem. Commun. 2003, 706.

³ Alcohol oxidation: Parikh, J.P.; Doering, W.E. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1967, 89, 5505.

(neat) 3377, 2925, 2854, 1740, 1667, 1421, 1233, 1034 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{11}H_{19}NO_3$ (M⁺) 213.1365, found 213.1357.

(E)-3-(2-(2-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (3)



The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: **2** (42 mg, 0.20 mmol), and 4 Å molecular sieves (80 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.0 mL) at 0 $^{\circ}$ C, followed by DDQ (67 mg, 0.30 mmol). The reaction was

stirred at 0 °C for 20 minutes and then quenched by Et₃N. The crude mixture was passed through a silica gel pad with EtOAc. After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (40% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired product (41 mg, 98%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.80 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 1H), 4.49-4.44 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.62 (m, 4H), 1.80-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.47 (m, 5H), 1.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.7, 124.8, 116.5, 73.2, 62.8, 62.4, 42.7, 35.2, 29.1, 26.0, 20.1; IR (neat) 2929, 1748, 1665, 1415, 1222, 1081, 1041 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₇NO₃Na (M+Na)⁺ 234.1106, found 234.1103.



a) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 86%. b) MeMgBr, Et₂O, 70%.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of substrate 4.

(E)-3-(7-hydroxy-3-methyloct-1-enyl)oxazolidin-2-one (4)¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.57 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (m, 1H), 4.39 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.77-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.65 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.19-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.84 (s, 1H), 1.37-1.22 (m, 6H), 1.14 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.7, 122.8, 117.4, 68.0, 67.9, 62.3, 42.7, 39.4, 39.3, 37.6, 37.5, 34.7, 34.6, 23.7, 23.6, 23.6, 23.5, 21.5, 21.4; IR (neat) 3437, 2961, 2926, 2857, 1741, 1668, 1457, 1420, 1233, 1083 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₂₁NO₃ (M⁺) 227.1521, found 227.1514.

3-((*E*)-2-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (5) The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: 4 (17 mg, 0.075 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (30 mg) were dissolved in anhydrous toluene (0.7 mL) at -30 °C, followed by DDQ (25 mg, 0.11 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -30 °C for 7 h and then quenched by Et₃N. The crude mixture was passed through a silica gel pad with EtOAc. After concentration the mixture was purified by flash chromatography (40% EtOAc in hexane) to give the desired products (dr = 2.8:1, totally 14 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.88 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 4.45-4.40 (m, 2H), 3.80-3.70 (m, 3H), 1.73-1.61 (m, 3H), 1.57-1.49 (m, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.8, 123.2, 120.2, 73.0, 66.8, 62.4, 42.7, 35.6, 33.5, 22.9, 21.3, 20.1; IR (neat) 2971, 2931, 2867, 1752, 1668, 1483, 1415, 1227, 1085, 1030 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₉NO₃ (M⁺) 225.1365, found 225.1358.

3-((*E*)-2-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.74 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 4.49-4.44 (m, 2H), 3.76-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.58 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.59 (m, 3H), 1.57-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75) MHz, CDCl₃) & 155.4, 124.8, 115.8, 73.8, 67.7, 62.1, 42.6, 34.2, 33.2, 32.5, 22.4, 20.4; IR (neat) 2970, 2931, 1761, 1665, 1483, 1416, 1276, 1228, 1081, 1051, 755 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₉NO₃ (M⁺) 225.1365, found 225.1361.



Reagents and conditions a) Ethylene diamine, NaH, 60 °C, 85%. b) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 86%. c) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTs, benzene, reflux, 58%. d) HOAc, Na₂CO₃, [(p-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, (Fur)₃P, PhMe, 80 °C, 86%.

Scheme 3. The preparation of substrate 6.⁴



(*E*)-8-(2-Oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,7-dien-2-yl acetate (6) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.66 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (dt, J = 7.2, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.46-4.41 (m, 2H), 3.72-3.66 (m, 2H), 2.21 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.09 (dd, J = 6.3, 13.2 Hz, 2H), 1.54-1.38 (m, 4H); ¹³C (75) MHz, CDCl₃) & 169.2, 156.2, 155.5, 124.1, 110.8, 101.3, 62.2, 42.6, 33.1, 29.6, 29.3, 25.8, 21.1; IR (neat) 2922, 2854, 1747, 1667, 1481, 1413, 1369, 1195, 1073, 1018, 943 cm⁻¹: HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{13}H_{19}NO_4$ (M⁺) 253.1314, found 253.1313.

(E)-3-(2-(3-Oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (7)



The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: 6 (33 mg, 0.13 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (38 mg, 0.26 mmol), and 4 Å molecular sieves (60 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.4 mL) at 0 °C, followed by LiClO₄ (4 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DDQ (58 mg, 0.26 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 0

°C for 1 h and then guenched by 5% agueous NaHCO₃. The crude mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (30% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired product (21 mg, 76%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.70 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, J = 7.2, 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.66 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.13-1.93 (m, 2H), 1.77-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.48 (m, 1H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 210.6, 155.6, 124.0, 113.9, 62.3, 48.5, 42.7, 41.3, 39.7, 32.2, 25.0; IR (neat) 2929, 2852, 1752, 1709, 1669, 1482, 1418, 1230, 1080, 1018, 948, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{11}H_{15}NO_3Na (M+Na)^+ 232.0950$, found 232.0954.

⁴ Alkyne isomerization: Denmark, S. E.; Yang, S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2002, 124, 2102.



Reagents and conditions a) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 85%. b) (MeO)₂P(O)C(N₂)C(O)CH₃, K₂CO₃, MeOH, 99%. c) HOAc, [(p-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe. 76%.

Scheme 4. Synthesis of substrate 8.⁵



(*E*)-6-Methyl-8-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,7-dien-2-yl acetate (8) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.62 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 4.66 (dd, J = 8.3, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.45-4.39 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.64 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.14 (m, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.49-1.22 (m, 4H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C(75 MHz, 3H); CDCl₃) & 169.3, 156.4, 155.6, 123.1, 117.1, 101.4, 62.3, 42.8, 36.9, 34.6, 33.5, 24.3, 21.5, 21.2; IR (neat) 2928, 2867, 1755, 1668, 1483, 1418, 1371, 1227, 1080, 1035, 949, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{14}H_{21}NO_4$ (M⁺) 267.1471, found 267.1472.

(E)-3-(2-(1-Methyl-3-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (9)



The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: 8 (50 mg, 0.19 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (55 mg, 0.37 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (100 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.9 mL), followed by LiClO₄ (4 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DDQ (64 mg, 0.28 mmol). The reaction was stirred at

room temperature for 30 minutes, quenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (40% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired product (31 mg, 74%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.65 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.46-4.41 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.64 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.22 (m, 4H), 1.95-1.86(m, 2H), 1.83-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.13 (s, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 211.0, 155.6, 123.2, 118.7, 62.3, 53.8, 42.7, 41.0, 40.1, 37.4, 27.7, 22.4; IR (neat) 2955, 1751, 1710, 1665, 1415, 1227, 1084, 953, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{12}H_{17}NO_3$ (M⁺) 223.1208, found 223.1211.



Reagents and conditions

a) (EtO)₂P(O)CH₂CO₂Et, NaH, THF, 70%. b) DIBAL-H, PhMe, 81%. c) MsCI, Et₃N, LiBr, CH₂Cl₂, THF. d) 2-Oxazolidinone, KO^tBu, 18-C-6, THF, 75%, two steps. e) Bu₄NF, THF, then SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 94%, two steps. f) (MeO)₂P(O)C(N₂)C(O)CH₃, K₂CO₃, MeOH, 99%. g) HOAc, [(p-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe, 89%.

Scheme 5. Synthesis of substrate 10.⁶

⁵ Alkyne formation: (a) Muller, S.; Liepold, B.; Roth, G.; Bestmann, H. J. Synlett 1996, 521. (b) Roth, G.; Liepold, B.; Muller, S.; Bestmann, H. J. Synthesis 2004, 59.

(*E*)-8-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,6-dien-2-yl acetate (10) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.72-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.48-5.38 (m, 1H), 4.74-4.73 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.30 (m, 2H), 3.83 (dd, J = 0.96, 6.7 Hz, 2H), OAc 3.53-3.49 (M, 2H), 2.22 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.13-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 169.2, 158.3, 156.0, 134.8, 124.4, 101.6, 61.9, 46.3, 44.1, 32.7, 31.4, 25.8, 21.1; IR (neat) 2929, 1750, 1667, 1486, 1428, 1370, 1200, 1036, 973 cm⁻¹; HRMS(EI) calcd for $C_{13}H_{19}NO_4$ (M⁺) 253.1314, found 253.1310.



Reagents and conditions

a) TBSCI, imidazole, DMF, 99%. b) (EtO)₂P(O)CH₂CO₂Et, NaH, THF, 92%. c) DIBAL-H, CH₂Cl₂, 81%. d) H₂, 10% Pd/C, THF. e) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 84%, two steps. f) Ph₃P⁺CH₂OMeCl⁻, NaHMDS, THF. g) Hg(OAc)₂, THF, H₂O, then KI, 99%, two steps. h) (MeO)₂P(O)C(N₂)C(O)CH₃, K₂CO₃, MeOH, 80%. i) Bu₄NF, THF. j) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 98%, two steps. k) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTs, C₆H₆, 35%. I) HOAc, [(p-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe, 73%.

Scheme 6. Synthesis of substrate 11.⁷



(E)-5-Methyl-8-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,7-dien-2-yl acetate (11)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.65 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.81-4.71 (m, 3H), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.73-3.67 (m, 2H), 2.27-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.13-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.24 (m, 1H), 0.89 (d, J =

6.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.4, 156.7, 155.6, 125.1, 109.3, 101.4, 62.3, 42.8, 37.3, 33.2, 33.1, 31.2, 21.3, 19.4; IR (neat) 2955, 2920, 1749, 1668, 1483, 1415, 1371, 1217, 1081, 1039, 947, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{14}H_{21}NO_4$ (M⁺) 267.1471, found 267.1466.

trans-3-((E)-2-(2-Methyl-5-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (12)



The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: 11 (36 mg, 0.13 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (39.8 mg, 0.27 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (70 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.4 mL), followed by LiClO₄ (4 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DDQ (61 mg, 0.27 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -15

°C for 1.5 h, guenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (30% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired products. (23 mg, 77%, dr = 7.3:1) ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.65 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dd, J = 9.0, 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.46-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.69 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.38-2.31 (m, 3H), 2.23 (dd, J = 12.5, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.46-1.38 (m, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.5, 155.5, 124.9, 113.5, 62.3, 48.1, 46.9, 42.7, 41.2, 36.6, 34.1, 19.6; IR (neat) 2956, 2925, 1755, 1711, 1669, 1419, 1231, 1077, 948, 756

⁶ Oxazolidinone alkylation: Martínez, M. M.; Hoppe, D. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2005, 1427.

⁷ Enol ether hydrolysis: Ansell, M. F.; Caton, M. P. L.; Stuttle, K. A. J. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1 1984, 1069.

 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{12}H_{17}NO_3$ (M⁺) 223.1208, found 223.1211.

cis-3-((E)-2-(2-Methyl-5-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.69 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 9.4, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.73-3.64 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.58 (dd, J = 5.2, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (dd, J = 5.7, 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.17-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.62 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.9

Hz, 3H); 13 C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 211.2, 155.5, 125.9, 109.0, 62.4, 46.7, 43.8, 42.8, 40.0, 34.1, 30.7, 17.2; IR (neat) 2955, 2924, 1756, 1709, 1669, 1419, 1076, 947, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₇NO₃ (M⁺) 223.1208, found 223.1210.



Reagents and conditions a) (MeO)₂P(O)C(N₂)C(O)CH₃, K₂CO₃, MeOH, 99%. b) Bu₄NF, THF. c) SO₃*Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂. d) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTS, C₆H₆, 54%, three steps. e) HOAc, [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe, 90%.

Scheme 7. Synthesis of substrate 13.

• **(E)-4-Methyl-8-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,7-dien-2-yl acetate (13)** ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.66 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.90-4.72 (m, 3H), 4.46-4.41 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.66 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.00 (m, 4H), 2.14 (s,

3H), 1.68-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.28-1.18 (m, 1H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.2, 155.6, 155.2, 124.2, 111.2, 102.9, 62.3, 42.8, 41.3, 37.0, 30.1, 27.5, 21.3, 19.5; IR (neat) 2921, 1750, 1668, 1415, 1371, 1180, 1022, 755 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₁NO₄Na (M+Na)⁺ 290.1368, found 290.1344.

3-((E)-2-(3-Methyl-5-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (14)

The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: **13** (38 mg, 0.14 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (42 mg, 0.28 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (70 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.5 mL), followed by LiClO₄

(4 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DDQ (86 mg, 0.38 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, quenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (30% hexane in EtOAc) to give starting material (3 mg) and the desired product (22 mg, 69%, 75% based on starting material recovery). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.69 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.66 (m, 2H), 2.55-2.32 (m, 3H), 2.14-1.81 (m, 4H), 1.30-1.18 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.2, 155.6, 123.9, 114.2, 62.3, 49.5, 47.8, 42.7, 41.2, 38.8, 33.0, 22.5; IR (neat) 2954, 2924, 1753, 1712, 1669, 1482, 1254, 1228, 1077, 946, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₇NO₃Na (M+Na)⁺ 246.1106, found 246.1084.



Reagents and conditions a) Propargyl bromide, Zn, ICH₂CH₂I, THF, 87%. b) NaH, MeI, THF. c) Bu₄NF, THF, 74%, two steps. d) SO₃*Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 75%. e) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTS, C₆H₆, 31%. f) HOAc, [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe, 74%.

Scheme 8. Synthesis of substrate 15.⁸

(*E*)-4-Methoxy-8-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,7-dien-2-yl acetate (15) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.67 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.85-4.76 (m, 3H), 4.46-4.39 (m, 2H), 3.72-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.29 (m, 1H), 3.34 (s,

3H), 2.48 (dd, J = 6.2, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, J = 5.9, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.64-1.57 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.3, 155.6, 153.5, 124.4, 110.8, 104.0, 77.9, 62.3, 57.0, 42.8, 37.9, 34.2, 25.8, 21.3; IR (neat) 2928, 1752, 1701, 1670, 1482, 1416, 1370, 1220, 1084, 1038, 947, 757 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₁NO₅Na (M+Na)⁺ 306.1317, found 306.1314.

3-((E)-2-(3-Methoxy-5-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (16)



OAc OMe

The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: **15** (29 mg, 0.10 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (30 mg, 0.20 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (60 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.1 mL), followed by $LiClO_4$ (3 mg, 0.03 mmol) and DDQ (63 mg, 0.28 mmol). The reaction

was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h, quenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (20% hexane in EtOAc) to give starting material (5 mg) and the desired product (15 mg, 61%, 74% based on starting material recovery). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.73 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.49-4.43 (m, 2H), 3.92-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.97-2.88 (m, 1H), 2.66 (ddt, *J* = 2.1, 4.0, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (ddt, *J* = 2.0, 4.2, 14.1 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 2.21-2.13 (m, 2H), 1.65 (ddd, *J* = 2.2, 11.9, 13.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.3, 155.6, 124.2, 113.7, 76.6, 62.4, 56.2, 48.2, 45.6, 42.7, 35.8, 33.6; IR (neat) 2922, 2852, 1750, 1712, 1668, 1417, 1216, 1075, 1032, 944, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₇NO₄Na (M+Na)⁺ 262.1055, found 262.1038.

⁸ Propargylzinc addition: Lee, A. S.-Y.; Chu, S.-F.; Chang, Y. T.; Wang, S.-H. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2004**, *45*, 1551.



Reagents and conditions a) ^{*n*}BuLi, ^{*i*}PrI, THF, 25%. b) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 99%. c) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTS, C₆H₆, 51%. d) HOAc, [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe, 53%. Scheme 9. Synthesis of substrate 17.⁹



(*E*)-3-Isopropyl-8-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)octa-1,7-dien-2-yl acetate (17)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.65 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 4.87-4.71 (m, 3H), 4.46-4.44 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.66 (m, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.12-1.98 (m, 2H), 2.12-1.98 (m, 2H), 2.13 (s, 2H), 2.12-1.98 (m, 2H), 2.13 (s, 2H), 2.13 (s, 2H), 2.12-1.98 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.66

2H), 1.91-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.61 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.24 (m, 4H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0,91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.9, 156.1, 155.4, 123.9, 111.2, 102.5, 62.1, 51.2, 42.6, 29.9, 29.9, 28.4, 28.0, 21.4, 20.4, 20.2; IR (neat) 2931, 1756, 1670, 1483, 1416, 1197, 1076, 1036, 946, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₅NO₄ (M⁺) 295.1784, found 295.1772.

3-((E)-2-(4-Isopropyl-3-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (18)



The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: **17** (35 mg, 0.12 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (35 mg, 0.24 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (70 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (1.2 mL), followed by $LiClO_4$ (4 mg, 0.04 mmol) and DDQ (46 mg, 0.20 mmol). The reaction

was stirred at -10 °C for 45 minutes, quenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (50% EtOAc in hexane) to give the desired product. (24 mg, 79%, dr = 9:1) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.69 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, J = 7.1, 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.72-3.65 (m, 2H), 2.55-2.38 (m, 2H), 2.21-1.95 (m, 4H), 1.80-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.36 (m, 2H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 211.2, 155.6, 123.8, 114.3, 62.3, 56.2, 49.3, 42.7, 40.9, 32.7, 27.6, 26.2, 21.4, 18.9; IR (neat) 2956, 2870, 1748, 1703, 1666, 1481, 1414, 1205, 1079, 1034, 943, 754 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₁NO₃ (M⁺) 251.1521, found 251.1509.



Reagents and conditions a) NaH, H₂NCH₂CH₂NH₂, 60 °C, 99%. b) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 93%. c) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTS, C₆H₆, 73%. d) HOAc, [(*p*-cymene)RuCl₂]₂, Fur₃P, Na₂CO₃, PhMe, 76%.

Scheme 10. Synthesis of substrate 19.

⁹ Alkyne dianion alkylation: (a) Feldman, K. S.; Bruendl, M. M.; Schildknegt, K.; Bohnstedt, A. C. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 5440. (b) Liang, K.; Chandrasekharam, M.; Li, C.; Liu, R. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *63*, 7289.



(E)-9-(2-Oxooxazolidin-3-yl)nona-1,8-dien-2-yl acetate (19)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.58 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dt, J = 7.1, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 4.68-4.67 (m, 2H), 4.41-4.36 (m, 2H), 3.68-3.62 (m, 2H), 2.16 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.07-1.99 (m, 2H), 1.47-

1.19 (m, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.3, 156.4, 155.5, 123.9, 111.1, 101.3, 62.2, 42.7, 33.2, 29.8, 29.7, 28.3, 26.2, 21.1; IR (neat) 2926, 2855, 1749, 1669, 1483, 1415, 1370, 1223, 1077, 945, 756 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₁NO₄ (M⁺) 267.1471, found 267.1470.

(E)-3-(2-(3-Oxocycloheptyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (20)

The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: **19** (58 mg, 0.22 mmol), 2,6-dichloropyridine (64 mg, 0.43 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (120 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.0 mL), followed by LiClO₄

(7 mg, 0.07 mmol) and DDQ (74 mg, 0.33 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 10 °C for 30 minutes, quenched by 5% NaHCO₃ (aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (40% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired product. (14 mg, 30%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.71 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 2H), 2.08-2.49 (m, 4H), 1.97-1.88 (m, 3H), 1.71-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.46 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 213.3, 155.7, 123.6, 115.2, 62.3, 50.5, 44.2, 42.7, 37.9, 37.1, 28.3, 24.2; IR (neat) 2922, 2852, 1748, 1694, 1666, 1415, 1221, 1032 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₇NO₃ (M⁺) 223.1208, found 223.1204.



a) NaH, TBSCI, THF, 61%. b) SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 93%. c) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTS, C₆H₆, 72%. d) Bu₄NF, THF, then SO₃•Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 87%, two steps. e) Me₃SiCCH, "BuLi, THF, 88%. f) *c*·NO₂PhSO₂NHNH₂, Ph₃P, DIAD, THF, 69%.

Scheme 11. Synthesis of substrate 21.¹⁰



(*E*)-3-(10-(Trimethylsilyl)deca-1,8,9-trienyl)oxazolidin-2one (21) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.63 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.89-

-1 H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.63 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.89-4.72 (m, 3H), 4.45-4.39 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.65 (m, 2H), 2.07-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.25 (m, 6H), 0.08 (s, 9H); 13 C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.1, 155.6, 124.0, 111.5, 83.5, 82.7, 62.3, 42.8, 30.1, 29.9, 29.7, 28.7, 27.9, -0.7; IR (neat) 2926, 2853, 1936, 1761, 1670, 1415, 1246, 1077, 840 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₇NO₂Si (M⁺) 293.1811, found 293.1809.

¹⁰ Allene formation: Myers, A. G.; Zheng, B. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1996**, 118, 4492.



3-((*E***)-2-(2-Ethynylcyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (22)**

The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: **21** (90 mg, 0.31 mmol) and 2,6-Cl₂Py (90.8 mg, 0.61 mmol) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (3.0 mL), followed by LiClO₄ (6 mg, 0.06 mmol) and DDQ

(104 mg, 0.46 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes, quenched by 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). After concentration, 4 mL THF was added followed by TBAF (1.8 mL, 1.8 mmol). After 1 h at 0 °C, the reaction was quenched by addition of H₂O, and extracted with EtOAc (3x). The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. It was purified by flash chromatography (40% hexane in EtOAc) to give the products (42 mg, 63%, dr = 1:1).

cis-3-((E)-2-(2-Ethynylcyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.70 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dd, J = 8.4, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46-4.41 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.70 (m, 2H), 2.73-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.08 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.76-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.63-

1.47 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.21 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.7, 123.9, 114.7, 85.5, 71.2, 62.3, 42.8, 41.4, 34.0, 31.1, 29.1, 25.6, 21.5; IR (neat) 3288, 2928, 2855, 1753, 1668, 1417, 1244, 1070, 944 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₇NO₂ (M⁺) 219.1259, found 219.1256.

trans-3-((E)-2-(2-ethynylcyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.73 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (dd, J = 6.9, 14.5 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.06-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.72 (m, 3H), 1.54-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.091 (m,

3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.7, 124.2, 114.7, 87.8, 71.2, 69.6, 62.3, 43.5, 42.8, 36.3, 33.2, 32.7, 25.6; IR (neat) 3286, 2927, 2855, 1752, 1669, 1558, 1540, 1417, 1244, 1070, 944 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₇NO₂ (M⁺) 219.1259, found 219.1255.



Reagents and conditions

a) NaH, TBSCI, THF, 60%. b) SO₃·Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 91%. c) 2-Oxazolidinone, PPTS, C₆H₆, 61%. d) Bu₄NF, THF, then SO₃·Py, DMSO, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 88%, two steps. e) Acetophenone, LDA, THF, –78°C, 90%. f) Dess-Martin periodinane, NaHCO₃, THF, 82%. g) EtOAc, LDA, THF, –78 °C, 92%. g) Dess-Martin periodinane, NaHCO₃, THF, 88%.

Scheme 12. Syntheses of substrates 23 and 25.

(E)-9-(2-Oxooxazolidin-3-yl)-1-phenylnon-8-ene-1,3-dione

(23) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.19 (s, 1H), 7.90-7.88 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.44 (m, 3H), 6.67 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.80

(dt, J = 7.1, 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.45-4.40 (m, 2H), 3.68 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H),2.16-2.09 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.45 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.9, 183.6, 155.6, 135.2, 132.5, 128.8, 127.2, 124.5, 110.8, 96.4, 62.3, 42.8, 39.2, 29.8, 29.7, 25.3; IR (neat) 2921, 2852, 1751, 1670, 1599, 1573, 1481, 1414, 1233, 1073, 942, 755 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁NO₄ (M⁺) 315.1471, found 315.1464.

3-((E)-2-(2-Benzoyl-3-oxocyclohexyl)vinyl)oxazolidin-2-one (24)



The general cyclization reaction procedure was followed: 23 (70 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (140 mg) were dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (3.0 mL), followed by LiClO₄ (5 mg, 0.05 mmol) and DDQ (65 mg, 0.29 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -15 °C for 1.5 h, quenched by 5% NaHCO₃ (aq), and filtered through a short silica gel pad with EtOAc. After

concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (30% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired product (52 mg, 75%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) & 7.87-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.40 (m, 3H), 6.74 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 7.6, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 7.6, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 7.6, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 7.6, 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dt, J = 2.1, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.30-3.21 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.42 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.11 (m, 2H), 2.1 2H), 1.94-1.72 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.5, 197.2, 155.5, 137.6, 133.5, 128.9, 128.6, 125.4, 111.9, 64.7, 62.3, 42.6, 41.9, 41.7, 30.6, 24.7; IR (neat) 2921, 2851, 1751, 1708, 1671, 1447, 1417, 1234, 1077, 946, 757 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₉NO₄ (M⁺) 313.1314, found 313.1304.

(*E*)-Ethyl 3-oxo-9-(2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl)non-8-enoate (25) $^{\circ}$ $^{$ J = 7.1, 14.3 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.1 Hz,

2H), 3.69 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.09 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.57 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.35 (m, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 202.9, 167.5, 155.6, 124.5, 110.7, 62.3, 61.6, 49.6, 42.9, 42.8, 29.7, 29.6, 22.9, 14.3; IR (neat) 2929, 1743, 1714, 1670, 1482, 1415, 1307, 1236, 1072, 1030, 944, 755 cm⁻¹.

3-oxocyclohexanecarbaldehyde (29)

A solution of 7 (30 mg, 0.14 mmol) in 4 mL DCM at -78 °C was treated with ozone gas until the solution changed from colorless to blue. After that, 1 mL Me₂S was added, and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. After

concentration the mixture was purified by flash chromatography (30% EtOAc in hexane) to give the desired product. (17 mg, 96%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.69 (s, 1H), 2.87-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.27 (m, 4H), 2.21-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.71 (m, 2H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.1, 201.1, 50.4, 41.4, 40.5, 24.8, 24.7; IR (neat) 2949, 2870, 1715, 1225 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₇H₁₀O₂ (M⁺) 126.0681, found 126.0683.

6-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one (30)

ОН

OTBS

To a solution of 7 (20 mg, 0.095 mmol) in 2 mL THF was added 1 mL 2 M HCl at room temperature. After stirring at room temperature for overnight, the mixture was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (40% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired product. (11 mg, 81%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.24 (ddd, J = 3.4, 3.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (s, 1H), 2.45 (dd, J = 3.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (dt, J = 1.9, 18.0 Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.09 (m, 4H), 1.86-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.45 (m, 3H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 216.2, 69.2, 50.9, 44.6, 36.2, 27.9, 23.8, 20.1. These data are consistent with reported literature values.¹¹

2-(3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)cyclohexyl)acetaldehyde (31)

To a solution of 7 (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) at -10 °C was added NaBH₄ (5 mg, 0.1 mmol) in one portion. After stirring at that temperature for 10 minutes, reaction was quenched with H₂O. After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (10% hexane in EtOAc) to give the desired alcohol (47 mg, 93%, dr =5:1). To a solution of this alcohol (20 mg, 0.095 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added 0.6 mL 2 M HCl at room temperature. After stirring at room temperature overnight, the mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (aq), and extracted with Et_2O (4x). After concentration, it was purified by flash chromatography (10% hexane in Et₂O) to give the desired aldehyde (13 mg, 97%). To the aldehyde (12 mg, 0.084 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) was added imidazole (7 mg, 0.1 mmol) and DMAP (1 mg, 8 µmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 2.5 h, the mixture was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (5% Et₂O in hexane) to give the desired product (17 mg, 77%, dr = 5:1). *cis*-Isomer (major): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.77 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.64-3.54 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J = 2.0, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.01-1.85 (m, 3H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.33-1.02 (m, 4H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 202.5, 71.1, 51.1, 42.9, 35.9, 32.2, 31.5, 26.1, 24.1, 18.4, -4.4, -4.4; IR (neat) 2929, 2856, 1727, 1253, 1107, 1063, 835 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₉O₂Si (M+H) 257.1937, found 257.1936. trans-Isomer (minor) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.74 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.23 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.57 (m, 4H), 1.50-0.99 (m, 4H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ¹³C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 203.2, 66.9, 51.1, 40.6, 33.5, 32.82, 27.1, 26.1, 20.1, -4.6, -4.7; IR (neat) 2930, 2856, 1724, 1253, 1107, 1063, 835 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₉O₂Si (M+H) 257.1937, found 257.1939. These data are consistent with reported literature values.¹²

¹¹ Tzvetkov, N. T.; Schmoldt, P.; Neumann, B.; Stammler, H. G.; Mattay, J. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **2006**, *17*, 993.

¹² Ren, L.; Crudden, C. M. J. Org. Chem. 2002, 67, 1746.









primary alcohol as Nu vinyl oxazo methyl product C13 301a

























Me enol acetate substrate C13 300NMR























































































S73