

**Nazarov Cyclization Initiated by Peracid Oxidation.  
The Total Synthesis of (±)-Rocaglamide**

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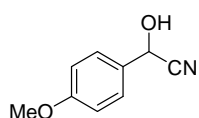
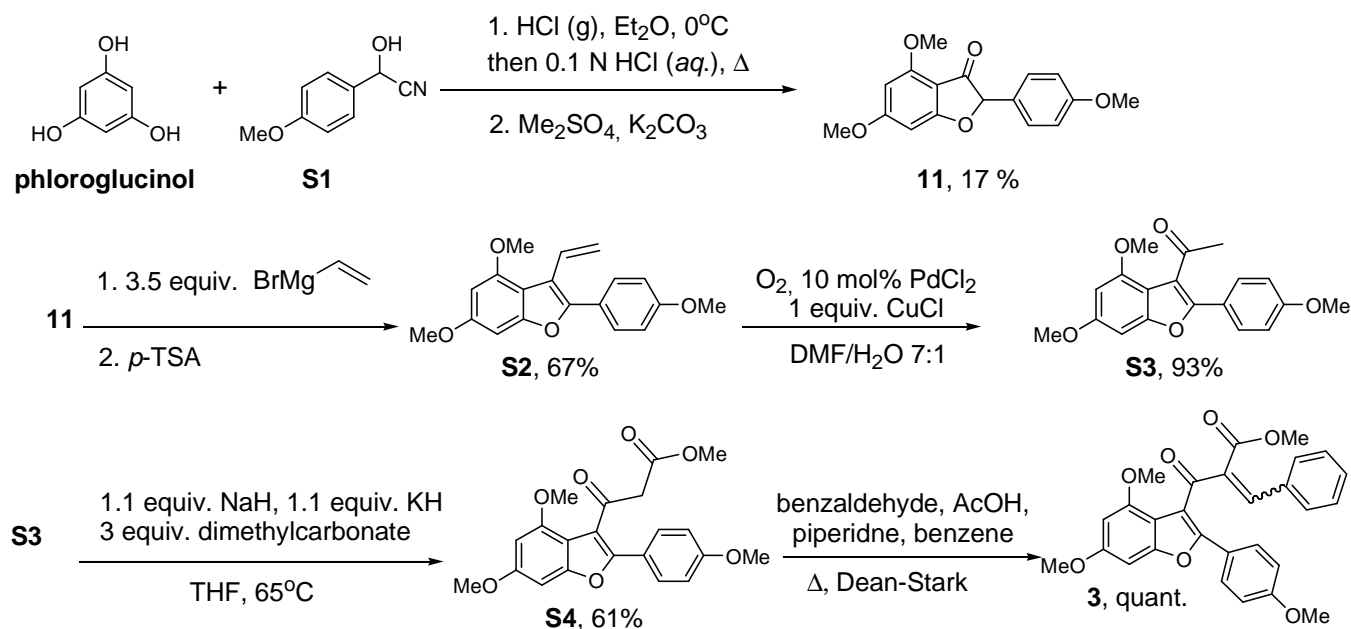
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## 1. General Informations

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. TLC (Thin-Layer-Chromatography) visualization was done with UV light and/or potassium permanganate, *p*-anisaldehyde or ceric ammonium molybdate stains followed by heating. Column chromatography was performed on EM Science silicagel 60 (230-400 mesh). Chloroform-*d* and Methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub> were purchased from Cambridge Isotope. Diethyl ether (Et<sub>2</sub>O), dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran (THF) and toluene were purchased from Fisher and dispensed using the Glass Contour solvent purification system.

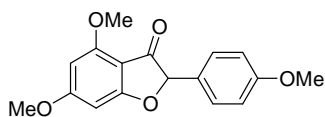
<sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and <sup>19</sup>F NMR were collected on a 400 MHz or a 500 MHz Avance spectrometer at ambient temperature. Chemical shift  $\delta$  was reported in unit of parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane; data are reported as s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, b = broad and dd = doublet of doublets, with coupling constants given in Hz. High resolution mass spectra were done on a ThermoFinnigan MAT 95XL at the Chemistry Instrumentation Center of the University of Buffalo. Melting points were measured on a Thomas Hoover capillary melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a 8400S Shimadzu FTIR spectrometer.

## 2.Synthesis of substrate 3



### 2-Hydroxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)acetonitrile (**S1**)

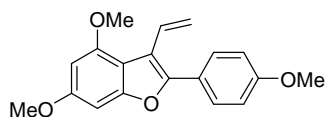
Potassium cyanide (57.4 g, 881 mmol) was added to a stirring mixture of distilled water (200 mL) and EtOAc (230 mL). Once dissolved, sodium bisulfite (NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, 91.7 g, 881 mmol) was added and stirring continued. *Note: The order of addition is important, addition of KCN to a solution of NaHSO<sub>3</sub> results in a violent reaction.* To this mixture, freshly distilled *p*-anisaldehyde was added (17.9 mL, 147 mmol), the flask was then sealed with an outlet and stirred vigorously for 20h. The reaction was poured into 300 mL distilled water, washed with distilled water (3 x 200 mL), then brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 150 mL of toluene and ~30 mL hexane were added with swirling. The solution was allowed to stand, whereupon crystallization occurred. The product was filtered, washed with hexane and dried *in vacuo* to give the desired cyanhydrin **S1** (23.7g, 99%) <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.74 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 7.0Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H).



4,6-Dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzofuran-3(2H)-one (**11**)

To a 3-necked flask containing dry Et<sub>2</sub>O (440 mL) the previous cyanohydrin (26.6 g, 163 mmol) and phloroglucinol (20.6 g, 163 mmol, dried *in vacuo* 1h @ 35 in. Hg, 100°C) were added. The flask was cooled to 0°C with mechanical stirring. Dry HCl (g) was bubbled through slowly for 1h. After ~30 min a precipitate developed which could range in appearance from orange and sticky to off-white and free flowing. Once a full hour of gas flow had elapsed, the gas was stopped, the precipitate was scraped from the walls of the reaction vessel and the flask refrigerated for 3 days. Once removed from the cold, the supernatant was vacuum suctioned from the flask, and replaced with fresh Et<sub>2</sub>O. The precipitate was triturated in this same manner several times with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 300 mL). To remove the residual ether that could not be removed by vacuum suctioning, the flask was connected to a vacuum pump directly and warmed until the precipitate was freely flowing. At this point the trituration with ether was repeated followed by an additional evacuation on a pump. The resulting powder was then dissolved in 0.1 M HCl (*aq.*) (356 mL) and heated to 112°C with a reflux condenser in place. The solution was refluxed for ~3 h, at which time a precipitate formed. The reaction was cooled, the precipitate was filtered, washed with distilled water and dried *in vacuo* overnight to yield the diphenolic benzofuranone (11.25 g, 25%) <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 3.79 (s, 3H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 5.94 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H). Once dry, the product of the above reaction was dissolved in degassed acetone (300 mL, degassed by five vacuum/argon cycles under stirring). This solution was cannulated to a suspension of dimethyl sulfate (23.5 mL, 248 mmol) and potassium carbonate (34.3 g, 248 mmol) in 150 mL of degassed acetone and the mixture was refluxed under argon for 30 min. After this time, methanol (200 mL) was added and the mixture was filtered and concentrated. The resulting solid was filtered, washed with 100 mL of methanol and dried *in vacuo* overnight to give **11** (8.60 g, 69%) as a clear brown powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H).

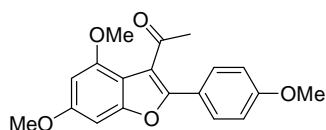


#### 4,6-Dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-vinylbenzofuran (**S2**)

To a stirring solution of benzofuranone **11** (10.34 g, 34.4 mmol) in dry THF (300 mL) under argon at room temperature, vinyl magnesium bromide (100 mL, 1M in THF, 100 mmol) was added rapidly *via* cannula. The reaction was stirred ~15 min., until no starting material remained as judged by TLC. The reaction was quenched with a saturated (satd.) aqueous (aq.) solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and made slightly acidic by the addition of 1N HCl (aq.). The mixture was poured into distilled water /EtOAc (100 mL/250 mL) and extracted. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed successively with distilled water and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was re-dissolved in toluene (200 mL) and *p*-TSA (5 mg) was added. The reaction was stirred briefly (no more than 7 min.), until most material was converted to the least polar product by TLC (*R*<sub>f</sub> ~0.8, 80:20 hexane/EtOAc, blue under UV). The reaction was filtered over a silica plug (EtOAc) and concentrated. The resulting residue was submitted to flash column chromatography (75:25 hexane/EtOAc) to give the desired vinylbenzofurane **S2** (7.11 g, 67%) as a white solid.

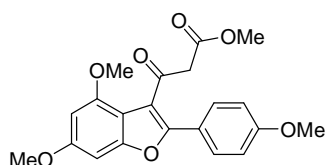
*Pre-stirring the ketone at rt for 2 h with 1.5 equivalents of anhydrous CeCl<sub>3</sub>, allowed to decrease the amount of Grignard reagent to 1.5 equivalents, but did not increase the yield of the reaction.*

IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 2997, 2953, 2938, 2905, 2835, 1618, 1591, 1501, 1250, 1148, 1113, 1103 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.86 (s, 6H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 5.40 (dd, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (dd, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (m, 3H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 55.3, 55.4, 55.7, 88.0, 94.5, 111.6, 114.0, 114.3, 118.3, 123.9, 127.7, 129.2, 150.7, 154.6, 156.1, 158.9, 159.5 HRMS: (M<sup>+</sup>) calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: 310.1200, observed 310.1196.



### 1-(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzofuran-3-yl)methylketone (**S3**)

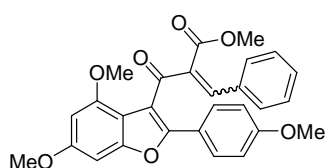
In a round bottom flask, the previous vinyl benzofuran (139 mg, 0.447 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL of a (7:1) mixture of DMF and distilled water. To this solution, PdCl<sub>2</sub> (7.9 mg, 0.0447 mmol) and CuCl (49 mg, 0.0492 mmol) were added. The reaction was placed under an oxygen atmosphere and warmed to 65°C. After 4 h at this temperature the reaction was cooled, filtered over celite (EtOAc), and poured into water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with distilled water, brine and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated and the resulting residue was submitted to flash column chromatography (80:20 hexane/EtOAc) to give the desired methyl ketone **S3** (135 mg, 93%). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3012, 2961, 2947, 2838, 1689, 1608, 1501, 1463, 1453, 1414, 1251, 1217, 1148, 1110 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.57 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 32.3, 55.2, 55.5, 55.6, 88.0, 94.8, 110.6, 113.9, 117.1, 122.4, 128.7, 151.6, 153.3, 155.2, 159.6, 160.3, 199.8 HRMS: (M+H) calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 327.1227, observed 327.1230.



### Methyl 3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzofuran-3-yl)-3-oxopropanoate (**S4**)

In a 2-neck round bottom flask fitted with a Liebig condenser, NaH (60% in mineral oil, 195 mg, 4.88 mmol) and KH (30% in mineral oil, 653 mg, 4.88 mmol) were washed first with hexane (3 mL), then with dry THF (3 mL) under argon. The hydride reagents were suspended in dry THF (50 mL), dimethyl carbonate (1.12 mL, 13.3 mmol) was added *via* syringe and the flask was warmed to 65°C. Once at that temperature, ketone **S3** (1.45 g, 4.44 mmol), dissolved in dry THF (15 mL), was added slowly. The reaction was refluxed until the starting ketone was consumed, cooled to room temperature and quenched with satd. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (*aq*). The reaction was made acidic by the addition of 1N HCl (*aq*) and poured into distilled water (100 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL),

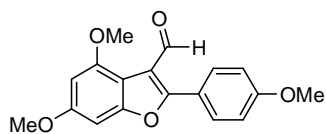
the combined organic extracts were washed with distilled water, brine and then dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . Filtration of the organic phase, followed by concentration and chromatography (silica gel, 85:15 hexane/EtOAc) gave **S4** (1.13 g, 66%). IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  3010, 2955, 2838, 1738, 1667, 1608, 1501  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.66 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.04 (s, 2H), 6.38 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H)  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  50.2, 52.1, 55.3, 55.7, 88.1, 95.0, 110.0, 113.9, 115.8, 122.0, 129.2, 153.1, 153.8, 155.2, 159.7, 160.6, 168.0, 193.1.



### Interrupted Nazarov substrate (**3**)

$\beta$ -Ketoester **S4** (1.13 g, 2.93 mmol) was dissolved in benzene (20 mL). To the solution, glacial acetic acid (0.08 mL, 1.32 mmol), piperidine (0.03 mL, 0.29 mmol), and benzaldehyde (0.31 mL, 3.08 mmol) were added. The flask was fitted with a Dean-Stark trap and Liebig condenser and the reaction was heated to  $110^\circ\text{C}$ . Once the reaction finished (as determined by TLC) the flask was cooled, the reaction was poured into distilled water (50 mL), diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and extracted (2 x 25 mL). The organic extract was washed with 1N HCl, satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , and brine. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash chromatography (80:20 hexane/EtOAc) to yield **6** (1.24 g, 89%) as a 1 : 3.3 mixture of E/Z isomers. IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  3006, 2949, 2837, 1729, 1651, 1615, 1502  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.78 (s, 3H, E), 3.80 (s, 3H, E + Z), 3.82 (s, 3H, Z), 3.86 (s, 3H, E), 3.87 (s, 3H, Z), 3.89 (s, 3H, E), 3.90 (s, 3H, Z), 6.31 (m, 1H, E + Z), 6.50 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H, E), 6.70 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H, Z), 6.95 (m, 3H, Z + 2H, E), 7.12 (m, 1H, E), 7.34 (m, 4H, Z + 3H, E), 7.37 (s, 1H, Z), 7.74 (d,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 2H, Z), 7.79 (s, 1H, E), 7.90 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H, E)  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) major isomer  $\delta$  52.6, 55.3, 55.7, 55.8, 87.9, 94.9, 112.4, 114.2, 122.1, 128.1, 128.8, 129.4, 130.7, 131.2, 133.1, 136.1, 144.4, 152.3, 153.6, 155.1, 159.7, 160.2, 167.7, 191.1 HRMS: (M+H) calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_7$ : 473.1595, observed 473.1596.

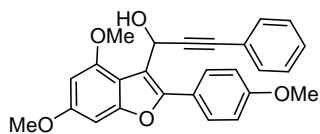
### 3. Synthesis of rocaglates



4,6-Dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzofuran-3-carboxaldehyde (**12**)

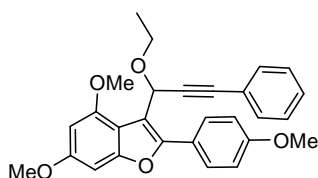
To a stirring solution of vinyl benzofuran (**S2**) (5.0 g, 16.1 mmol) in acetone (240 mL), tBuOH (35 mL) and distilled water (12 mL) were added and the reaction vessel was flushed with argon. To this solution N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide (3.6 g, 20.5 mmol) was added followed by OsO<sub>4</sub> (2.4 mL of a 4% solution in H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.4 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for ~3 h, until the starting material was consumed. The reaction was concentrated to an oil *via* rotary evaporation and then diluted with THF (410 mL) and distilled water (150 mL). To this solution, sodium periodate (7.5 g, 35.0 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred until the intermediary diol was converted to aldehyde **12**. Upon completion the reaction was poured into a saturated sodium thiosulfate solution (*aq.*) and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 200 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed several times with additional sodium thiosulfate until the aqueous layer stopped developing a pink coloration. The organic extract was washed with distilled water, brine and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated to yield the desired aldehyde **12** (5.05 g, quantitative) which was used without further purification. IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3003, 2966, 2941, 2910, 2887, 2835, 1674, 1622, 1597, 1539, 1497, 1350, 1313, 1250, 1150, 1107) <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 10.59 (s, 1H) ) <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 55.4, 55.7, 55.8, 88.0, 95.5, 110.6, 113.8, 116.2, 121.9, 130.3, 154.6, 155.3, 158.4, 159.6, 161.5, 187.5; HRMS: (M+H) calculated for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 313.1071, observed 313.1078; mp = 145°C–149°C.





### 1-[4,6-Dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-benzofuran-3-yl]-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-ol

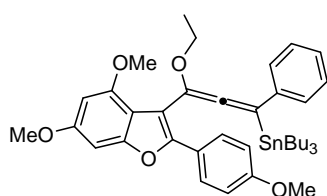
Phenyl acetylene (2.7 mL, 24.6 mmol) was dissolved in 80 mL dry THF and cooled to  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$ . To this solution, *n*-BuLi (11 mL of a 1.9M solution in hexane, 20.9 mmol) was added dropwise under argon. The solution was allowed to stir for 10 min. after which a solution of aldehyde **12** (5.05 g, 16.1 mmol) in dry THF (120 mL) was added *via* cannula. The reaction was allowed to warm to r.t. and quenched with  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (*aq.*). The mixture was poured into distilled water and the aqueous phase was made neutral by the addition of 1N HCl (*aq.*). The mixture was extracted EtOAc (2 x 200 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated. Precipitation in methyl-*t*-butyl ether afforded the desired propargylic alcohol. (5.20 g, 78%) IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  3474, 3003, 2935, 2836, 1621, 1597, 1501, 1258, 1146, 1111;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.87 (s, 6H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 4.63 (d,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.85 (d,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.45 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.73 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.63 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2H)  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  55.4, 55.9, 56.2, 57.6, 84.5, 89.1, 89.4, 95.0, 111.2, 114.3, 115.6, 122.8, 122.9, 128.2, 128.3, 129.3, 131.7, 149.7, 152.3, 156.2, 159.3, 160.0 HRMS: (M) calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_5$ : 414.1462, observed 414.1471; mp =  $119^{\circ}\text{C}$ – $121^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



### 3-(1-ethoxy-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)-4,6-dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzofuran (**13a**)

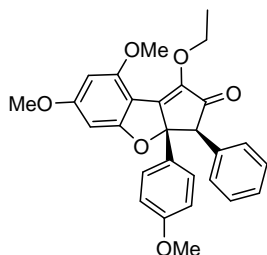
The resulting alcohol (3.7 g, 9 mmol) was dissolved in 60 mL of dry THF and KH (0.74 g, 18.5 mmol, from the 30% suspension in mineral oil which was washed 3 times with hexanes) was added. The reaction was stirred for ~5 min. until steady gas evolution was observed. At this point, ethyl iodide (2.22 mL, 27.8 mmol) is added and the reaction stirred until the intermediary propargyl alcohol is consumed. The excess KH is quenched by the addition of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (*aq.*) and the mixture is poured into distilled water and made neutral by the addition of 1N HCl (*aq.*). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed successively with brine and distilled water. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated. The resulting residue was

subjected to flash column chromatography (80:20 hexane/EtOAc) to afford propargyl ether **13a** (2.57 g, 64%) IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  2969, 2936, 2907, 2878, 2836, 1622, 1611, 1592, 1501, 1490, 1296, 1252, 1215, 1149, 1110, 1060, 1029  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.31 (t,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 3H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 6H), 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 6.36 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 3H), 8.03 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H)  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  15.3, 55.4, 55.5, 55.8, 63.2, 64.0, 84.8, 87.5, 88.1, 94.6, 112.2, 112.6, 113.5, 122.9, 123.5, 128.0, 128.1, 130.0, 131.7, 152.7, 154.4, 155.3, 158.9, 159.8 HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ : 465.1672, observed 465.1666; mp = 98°C–100°C.



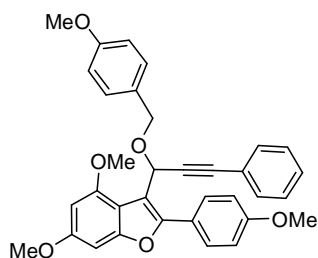
#### Stannyl allene (**14a**)

Propargyl ether **13a** (1.00 g, 2.26 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of dry  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and cooled to  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  under argon. To this solution  $t\text{-BuLi}$  (1.46 mL, 1.7M solution in hexanes, 2.49 mmol) was added dropwise. With the addition of the base the reaction color progressed from light yellow to a deep brown. Upon completion of addition the reaction was allowed to stir for 5 min and then tri-butyl tin chloride (0.74 mL, 2.71 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature. Upon the addition of the stannyl chloride the color of the reaction bleached back to yellow and eventually a white ppt. developed. The magnetic stir bar was removed and the reaction was concentrated and the residue was taken up in hexanes and immediately subjected to flash column chromatography (90:10 hexanes/EtOAc on silica deactivated with  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ) to afford stannyl allene **14a** (1.57 g 95%). This material was used without delay in subsequent reactions.



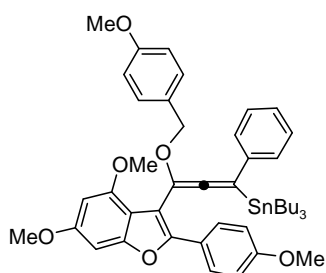
Nazarov product (**15a**)

Stannyl allene **14a** (1.55 g, 1.95 mmol) was dissolved in 20 mL of DMF and *m*-CPBA (1.66 g of 77% *m*-CPBA, 7.41 mmol w/r/t *m*-CPBA) were added all at once. The flask was flushed with argon and stirred. After ~3 h and additional 1 equiv. of *m*-CPBA was added and the reaction was stirred until the starting allene was consumed (an additional 3 h). At this time the reaction was poured into a solution of sodium thiosulfate in water, and extracted EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (aq.) twice, distilled water and finally brine. The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to give an orange residue. This was subjected to flash column chromatography (85:15 hexane/EtOAc). *Note: fractions containing the desired product appear orange/blue under UV light.* This material was concentrated, re-dissolved in the minimum amount of Et<sub>2</sub>O and allowed to stand. After a few moments a precipitate developed and the Et<sub>2</sub>O suspension is briefly refrigerated. After refrigeration the precipitate is filtered to yield the pure Nazarov product **15a** as a yellow powder (0.45 g, 50%). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.45 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.53 (m, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 7.11 (m, 5H) <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 15.8, 55.1, 55.8, 55.9, 66.5, 68.4, 89.7, 93.0, 98.2, 104.7, 113.0, 127.0, 127.4, 127.8, 130.0, 132.0, 134.3, 144.9, 149.9, 157.8, 159.1, 165.6, 166.1, 198.4; HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Na: 481.1622, observed 481.1610; mp = 131°C–135°C.



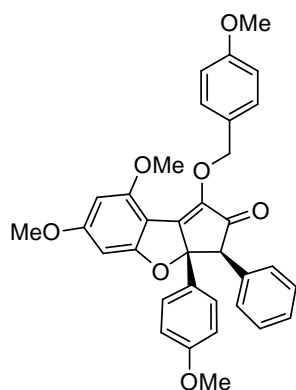
3-(1-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)-4,6-dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl) benzofuran  
(**13b**)

The propargyl alcohol was prepared in the same method as used for ethyl propargyl ether **13a**. To form the *p*-methoxy benzyl propargyl ether, KH (0.77g, 19.3 mmol) was added to a flask and washed once with hexane under argon. To this flask, 100 mL of dry THF was added followed by the propargyl alcohol (5.00 g, 12.1 mmol). To the stirring solution, sodium iodide (3.62 g, 24.1 mmol) and *p*-methoxybenzyl chloride (3.28 mL, 24.1 mmol) were added and the reaction was warmed to 45°C. The solution was stirred at this temperature until the starting material was consumed, as determined by TLC (~2 h). Once complete the reaction was quenched with ammonium chloride and made slightly acidic by the addition of 1 N HCl (*aq*). The reaction was poured into distilled water and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 150 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with distilled water and brine. The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (67:33 Hex/Et<sub>2</sub>O). The combined product containing fractions were poured into a separatory funnel and washed four times with 1N NaOH (*aq*) to remove excess *p*-methoxy benzyl alcohol. The organic phase was again dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to yield the *p*-methoxybenzyl propargyl ether **13b** (6.19 g, 96%) as a thick yellow oil IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3002, 2956, 2936, 2906, 2834, 1611, 1507, 1464, 1249, 1149, 1113 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.86 (s, 6H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.75 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 6.35 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 55.3, 55.35, 55.4, 55.8, 62.3, 69.9, 87.2, 88.0, 94.6, 112.0, 112.4, 113.5, 113.7, 114.0, 122.9, 123.4, 128.1, 128.2, 128.7, 130.0, 130.1, 131.7, 152.8, 154.4, 155.4, 158.9, 159.2, 159.8. HRMS: (M) calculated for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: 534.2037, observed 534.2051



(3-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzofuran-3-yl)-1-phenylpropa-1,2-dienyl)tributylstannane (**14b**)

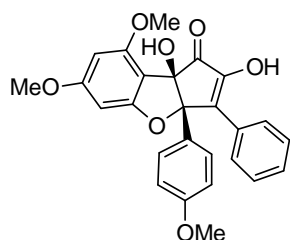
Propargyl ether **13b** (2.6 g, 4.9 mmol) was dissolved in 70 ml of dry Et<sub>2</sub>O and cooled to -40°C under argon. To this solution *t*-BuLi (3.0 mL, 1.7M solution in hexanes, 5.1 mmol) was added dropwise. With the addition of the base the reaction color progressed from light yellow to a deep brown. The reaction was allowed to stir for 5 min and then tri-butyl tin chloride (1.5 mL, 5.6 mmol) was added. Upon the addition of the stannyl chloride the color of the reaction bleached back to yellow and eventually a white precipitate developed. The reaction was allowed to warm up to rt, the magnetic stir bar was removed and the reaction was concentrated and the residue was taken up in hexanes and immediately subjected to flash column chromatography (75:25 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford stannyl allene **14b** (3.8 g 94%). This material was used without delay in subsequent reactions. IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3002, 2952, 2921, 2836, 1917, 1612, 1506, 1464, 1247, 1146, 1109 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.80 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 9H), 1.15-1.25 (m, 12H), 1.35-1.45 (m, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 6H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.25 (m, 3H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 11.6, 27.2, 29.0, 46.2, 55.2, 55.3, 55.7, 70.2, 87.8, 94.3, 109.1, 113.0, 113.7, 116.5, 123.2, 123.5, 126.3, 128.1, 128.2, 128.9, 129.5, 130.1, 130.3, 140.4, 150.8, 154.2, 155.8, 158.9, 159.1, 159.4, 200.1. HRMS: (M) calculated for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: 534.2037, observed 534.2051



### Nazarov product **15b**

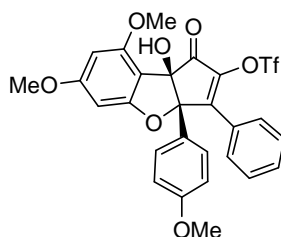
Stannyl allene **14a** (3.8 g, 4.6 mmol) was dissolved in 150 mL of DMF and *m*-CPBA (4.5 g of 77% *m*-CPBA, 18.4 mmol w/r/t *m*-CPBA) were added all at once. The flask was flushed with argon and stirred. After ~3 h and additional 1 equiv. of *m*-CPBA was added and the reaction was stirred until the starting allene was consumed (an additional 3 h). At this time the reaction was poured in distilled water, and extracted EtOAc (2 x 200 mL). The organic extracts were washed with distilled water twice, a 10 % solution of sodium thiosulfate and finally brine. The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to give an orange residue. This was subjected to flash column chromatography (80:20 hexane/EtOAc). *Note: fractions containing the desired product appear orange/blue under UV light.* This material was concentrated, re-dissolved in the minimum amount of Et<sub>2</sub>O and allowed to stand. After a few moments a precipitate developed and the Et<sub>2</sub>O suspension is briefly refrigerated. After refrigeration the precipitate is filtered to yield the pure Nazarov product **15b** as a yellow powder (0.96 g, 38%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 5.38 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 55.0, 55.27, 55.8, 55.8, 66.6, 72.6, 89.6, 93.0, 98.3, 112.8, 113.8, 127.0, 127.4, 127.8, 128.6, 129.7, 130.0, 130.3, 131.7, 134.4, 143.9, 151.3, 157.8, 159.0, 159.6, 165.6, 166.3, 198.6 HRMS; (M+H) calculated for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>7</sub>: 551.2064, observed 551.2064; mp = 135°C–139°C.



### Cyclopentyl enol **18**

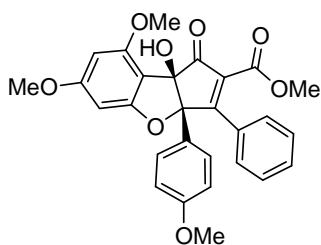
Nazarov product **15b** (264 mg, 0.48 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of DCM. To this solution 1 mL of distilled water was added followed by DDQ (489 mg, 2.16 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. Upon completion the reaction was poured into distilled water and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The organic layer was washed exhaustively with distilled water to remove the excess DDQ. The organic layer was then washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (60:40 EtOAc/Hex) to yield **16** (158 mg, 71%) as a white solid. IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3432, 3315, 1710, 1598, 1512, 1500, 1393 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.88 (broad s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.06 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.37 (m, 5H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 55.2, 55.6, 55.7, 83.9, 88.8, 92.7, 98.0, 105.0, 113.9, 127.9, 128.3, 129.3, 130.7, 131.2, 132.9, 148.3, 158.7, 159.7, 161.7, 164.4, 195.6. HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na: 469.1258, observed 465.1265; mp = 95°C–100°C.



### Enol triflate **19**

Cyclopentyl enol **18** (105 mg, 0.235 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL of dry THF and cooled to 0°C under argon. To this solution freshly prepared KHMDS (0.59 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 0.59 mmol) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred for 3 min where upon Commins' reagent (168 mg, 0.47 mmol) was added slowly in 1 mL of dry THF. The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 30 min and then poured into water (20 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered

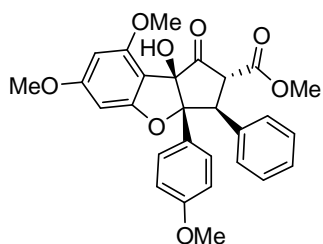
and concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (60:40 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield the desired enol triflate **19** (112 mg, 83%) as a yellow solid. IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  3445, 2940, 2843, 1740, 1624, 1597, 1512, 1427, 1215  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.03 (s, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.08 (d,  $J = 2.0\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 6.13 (d,  $J = 2.0\text{ Hz}$ , 1H), 6.95 (d,  $J = 8.8\text{ Hz}$ , 2H), 7.33-7.43 (m, 5H), 7.58 (d,  $J = 8.8\text{ Hz}$ , 2H)  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  55.3, 55.7, 55.8, 84.6, 88.9, 93.1, 97.1, 105.2, 114.3, 126.0, 127.6, 128.2, 128.8, 130.4, 131.8, 142.5, 152.7, 158.7, 160.1, 161.1, 164.7, 191.2 HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_9\text{F}_3\text{SNa}$ : 601.0751, observed 601.0734; mp = 179°C–183°C.



#### $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated ester **20**

The enol triflate **19** (112 mg, 0.194 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL of dry THF. The solution was saturated with CO for 5 min. whereupon  $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  (56 mg, 0.048 mmol), MeOH (0.62 mL, 15.5 mmol), and Hünig's base (0.135 mL, 0.776 mmol) were added. The reaction was warmed to 65°C for 6 h. Upon consumption of the starting material the reaction was poured into distilled water and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The organic extract was washed with water and then brine. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (50:50 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield the desired ester, **20** (69 mg, 79%) as a white solid. IR (neat)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  3445, 2955, 2843, 1740, 1613, 1219, 1150  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.24 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.08 (d,  $J=2.0\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 6.13 (d,  $J=2.0\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 6.93 (d,  $J=8.8\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 7.29-7.38 (m, 7H)  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  52.5, 55.2, 55.6, 55.6, 86.9, 88.6, 92.8, 98.5, 105.8, 114.1, 125.8, 127.5, 128.3, 129.4, 130.9, 131.6, 133.0, 158.5, 159.8, 160.9, 164.1, 164.2, 166.1, 196.2. HRMS: (M) calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_8$ : 488.1466, observed 488.1482; mp = 189°C–191°C.

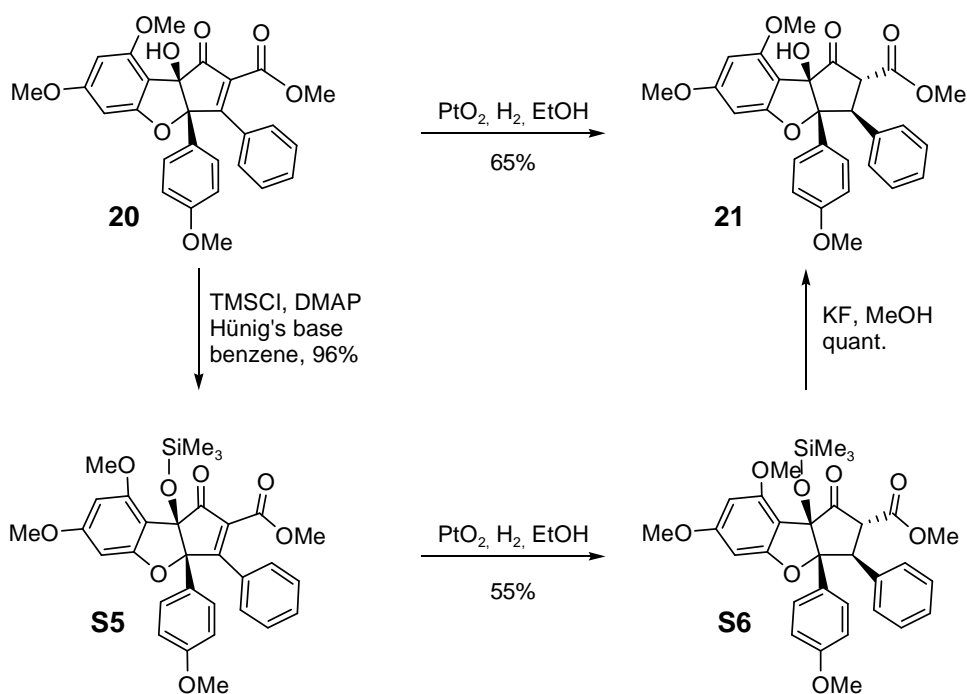




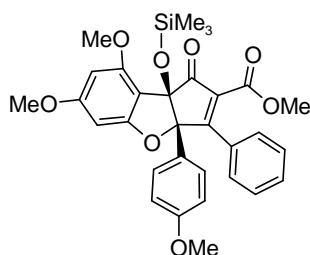
$\beta$ -ketoester **21**

$\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated ester **20** (52 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL of absolute ethanol, platinum oxide (10 mg) was added and the solution was saturated with  $H_2$  for 10 min and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. Upon consumption of the starting material the reaction was filtered over celite and the filtrate concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (50:50 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield the desired hydrogenation product **21** (33 mg, 65%).

*Note: purification of the desired compound proved troublesome and the hydrogenation showed poor reproducibility. Hydrogenation of the corresponding silylated compound (see below) turned out to be more reliable and title compound **21** was therefore alternatively obtained by desilylation of the resultant  $\beta$ -ketoester.*



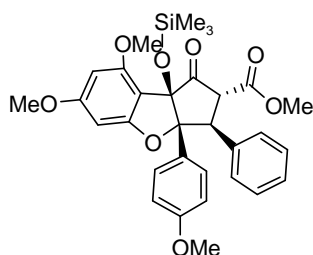
Silylated cyclopenta  $\beta$ -ketoester **S6** (50 mg, 0.09 mmol) was dissolved in 3 mL of dry MeOH. To this solution potassium fluoride (100 mg, 1.7 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at rt for 6 h after which the starting material was consumed. The methanol solution was poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution and extracted twice with EtOAc (2 x 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with distilled water and brine and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated to yield the desired compound **21** (45 mg, quantitative) which was used without further purification. The compound was obtained as a 1:1 to 3:1 mixture of the keto- and the enolic forms <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.59 (s, 3H, enol), 3.65 (s, 3H, enol), 3.66 (s, 3H, ketone), 3.71 (s, 3H, ketone), 3.79 (s, 3H, enol), 3.81 (s, 3H, ketone), 3.83 (s, 3H, enol), 3.86 (s, 3H, ketone), 3.88 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H, ketone), 4.24 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1H, ketone), 4.48 (s, 1H, enol), 6.05 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, enol), 6.11 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ketone), 6.19 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, enol), 6.35 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ketone), 6.53 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H, enol), 6.68 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H, ketone), 6.93 (m, 3H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H, enol), 7.08 (m, 3H), 10.60 (s, 1H, enol). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  51.5, 51.9, 52.9, 54.9, 55.1, 55.6, 55.7, 56.4, 56.9, 88.5, 88.9, 89.1, 89.9, 92.4, 92.9, 99.3, 100.7, 102.3, 105.8, 106.1, 112.0, 113.2, 125.4, 126.6, 127.0, 127.2, 127.7, 127.9, 128.0, 129.0, 129.1, 135.4, 138.9, 158.1, 158.5, 158.6, 158.9, 160.8, 161.0, 163.6, 165.0, 167.3, 170.1, 172.0, 203.4. HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Na: 513.1520, observed 513.1524



#### Trimethyl silyl ether **S5**

$\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester **20** (69 mg, 0.153 mmol) was dissolved in 3 mL of benzene. To this solution, Hünig's base (0.080 mL, 0.0459 mmol) and DMAP (2 mg, 0.0153 mmol) were added. Chlorotrimethyl silane (0.039 mL, 0.306 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 30 min. Upon consumption of the starting material the reaction was filtered over a plug of silica (EtOAc) and the filtrate concentrated to yield the trimethyl silyl ether **S5** (83 mg, 96%). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 2959, 2932, 2917, 2847, 1740, 1597, 1427, 1219 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  -.03 (s, 9H), 3.75 (s, 3H),

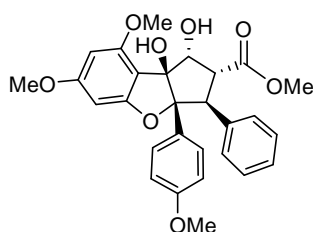
3.78 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.06 (d,  $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d,  $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.34 (m, 3H)  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.0, 52.3, 55.1, 55.3, 55.5, 88.5, 89.2, 92.5, 99.1, 106.6, 113.6, 126.9, 128.2, 128.3, 129.1, 130.3, 131.7, 133.5, 158.7, 159.7, 161.0, 164.3, 164.5, 194.6. HRMS: (M) calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_8\text{Si}$ : 560.1861, observed 560.1874.



### Silylated cyclopenta $\beta$ -ketoester **S6**

Silylated  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester **S5** (76 mg, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in 15 mL of absolute ethanol, platinum oxide (10 mg) was added and the solution was saturated with  $\text{H}_2$  for 10 min and stirred at room temperature for 6 h. Upon consumption of the starting material the reaction was filtered over celite and the filtrate concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (80:20 Hexane/EtOAc) to yield the desired hydrogenation product **S6** (42 mg, 55%).

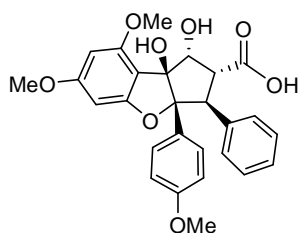
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  - 0.38 (s, 9H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.94 (d,  $J = 13.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d,  $J = 13.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 6.80 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.08 (m, 3H)  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.6, 51.3, 52.7, 55.1, 55.3, 55.6, 56.4, 58.4, 89.6, 92.6, 99.7, 105.7, 112.6, 126.4, 127.0, 127.8, 128.0, 128.5, 135.8, 158.7, 159.4, 161.4, 165.1, 167.7, 201.2. HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_8\text{SiNa}$ : 585.1915, observed 585.1941; mp = 155°C–158°C



### Aglafolin **2**

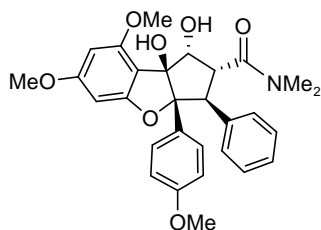
Sodium borohydride (80 mg 2.1 mmol) was slowly and carefully added in 3 mL of glacial acetic acid. After 30 min of stirring the resulting solution was added to a solution of of  $\beta$ -ketoester **20** (25 mg, 0.05

mmol) in 1 mL of dry acetonitrile. The reaction was stirred at rt for 15 h, poured into water and extracted with EtOAc (3x10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with distilled water (10 mL) and brine and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated and the resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (80:20 EtOAc/Hex) to yield aglafolin **2** (14 mg, 56%) as a single stereoisomer. IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3483, 3005, 2951, 2839, 1744, 1601, 1501, 1439, 1250 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.62 (s, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.88 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (m, 2H), 7.04 (m, 3H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 50.4, 51.9, 55.0, 55.1, 55.6, 55.7, 79.5, 89.5, 92.6, 93.7, 101.9, 107.7, 112.7, 126.5, 127.7, 127.8, 128.3, 128.9, 136.9, 157.0, 158.7, 160.9, 164.1, 170.5. HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Na: 515.1676, observed 515.1701; mp = 89°C–91°C.



#### Rocaglic acid

Aglafolin (14 mg, 0.028 mmol) was dissolved in 6 mL of a 5:1 mixture of tetrahydrofuran and distilled water. Lithium hydroxide (10mg, 0.42 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 12h. The mixture was diluted with 20 mL of dichloromethane and washed with 10 mL of 1N HCl, the organic layer was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 5 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to yield rocaglic acid (11 mg, 82%) which was used without further purification. IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3600–3200, 2923, 2853, 1715, 1610, 1513, 1453 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 6.4, Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 6.89 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 3H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 50.1, 54.9, 55.0, 55.7, 55.8, 79.3, 89.4, 92.6, 93.6, 101.8, 107.5, 112.7, 126.2, 126.6, 127.7, 127.8, 128.9, 136.8, 156.8, 158.6, 160.8, 164.1, 174.0.



### Rocaglamide **1**

Rocaglic acid (11 mg, 0.023 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL of dry dichloromethane. Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (12 mg, 0.058 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (19 mg, 0.15 mmol) and dimethylamine hydrochloride (6 mg, 0.07 mmol) were added and the reaction was stirred at rt for 15 h. The reaction was quenched with 1N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane (2x10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with distilled water, brine and then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated and the resulting residue was subjected to flash column chromatography (EtOAc) to yield rocaglamide **1** as a white solid (7 mg, 60%). Eventually rocaglamide can be recrystallized from dichloromethane/hexanes to give translucent crystals. IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3500-3250, 2935, 2838, 1620, 1512, 1496 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.81 (s, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 4.03 (bs, 1H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 7.04 (m, 3H), 7.12 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 35.7, 37.0, 47.7, 55.0, 55.6, 56.0, 78.5, 89.2, 92.5, 94.0, 101.7, 107.6, 112.7, 126.2, 127.1, 127.6, 127.7, 128.8, 137.6, 157.2, 158.6, 161.0, 163.9, 169.5. HRMS: (M+Na) calculated for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>7</sub>NNa: 528.1993, observed 528.1981; mp = 119°C–121°C.

These data are in accordance with those reported by Li, H. S.; Fu, B.; Wang, M. A.; Li, N.; Liu, W. J.; Xie, Z. Q.; Ma, Y. Q.; Qin, Z. H. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, 1753.

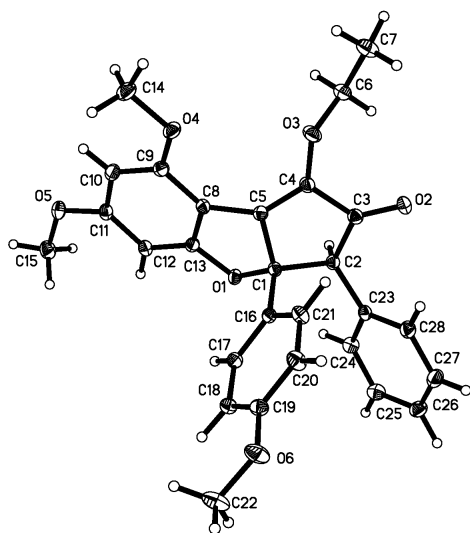
REFERENCE NUMBER: frojm03

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE REPORT



Report prepared for:  
J. Malona, Prof. A. Frontier

March 04, 2007



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### Data collection

A crystal (0.28 x 0.14 x 0.04 mm<sup>3</sup>) was placed onto the tip of a 0.1 mm diameter glass capillary tube or fiber and mounted on a Bruker SMART APEX II CCD Platform diffractometer for a data collection at 100.0(1) K.<sup>1</sup> A preliminary set of cell constants and an orientation matrix were calculated from 216 reflections harvested from three sets of 20 frames. These initial sets of frames were oriented such that orthogonal wedges of reciprocal space were surveyed. The data collection was carried out using MoK $\alpha$  radiation (graphite monochromator) with a frame time of 60 seconds and a detector distance of 5.02 cm. A randomly oriented region of reciprocal space was surveyed: four major sections of frames were collected with 0.50° steps in  $\omega$  at four different  $\phi$  settings and a detector position of -33° in  $2\theta$ . The intensity data were corrected for absorption.<sup>2</sup> Final cell constants were calculated from the xyz centroids of 3978 strong reflections from the actual data collection after integration.<sup>3</sup> See Table 1 for additional crystal and refinement information.

### Structure solution and refinement

The structure was solved using SIR97<sup>4</sup> and refined using SHELXL-97.<sup>5</sup> The space group  $P2_1/c$  was determined based on systematic absences and intensity statistics. A direct-methods solution was calculated which provided most non-hydrogen atoms from the E-map. Full-matrix least squares / difference Fourier cycles were performed which located the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were found from the difference Fourier map and refined independently from the carbon atoms with individual isotropic displacement parameters. The final full matrix least squares refinement converged to  $R1 = 0.0452$  ( $F^2$ ,  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ) and  $wR2 = 0.1189$  ( $F^2$ , all data).

### Structure description

The structure is the one suggested. All atoms lie on general positions.

Data collection, structure solution, and structure refinement were conducted at the X-ray Crystallographic Facility, B51 Hutchison Hall, Department of Chemistry, University of Rochester. All publications arising from this report MUST either 1) include William W. Brennessel as a coauthor or 2) acknowledge William W. Brennessel and the X-ray Crystallographic Facility of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Rochester.

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- <sup>1</sup> APEX2 V2.1-0, Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI (2006).
  - <sup>2</sup> SADABS 2004/1, An empirical correction for absorption anisotropy, R. Blessing, *Acta Cryst.* **A51**, 33-38 (1995).
  - <sup>3</sup> SAINT V7.34A, Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI (2006).
  - <sup>4</sup> SIR97, A new tool for crystal structure determination and refinement, A. Altomare, M. C. Burla, M. Camalli, G. L. Cascarano, C. Giacovazzo, A. Guagliardi, A. G. G. Moliterni, G. Polidori, R. Spagna. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 115-119 (1999).
  - <sup>5</sup> SHELXTL V6.14, Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI (2000).

Some equations of interest:

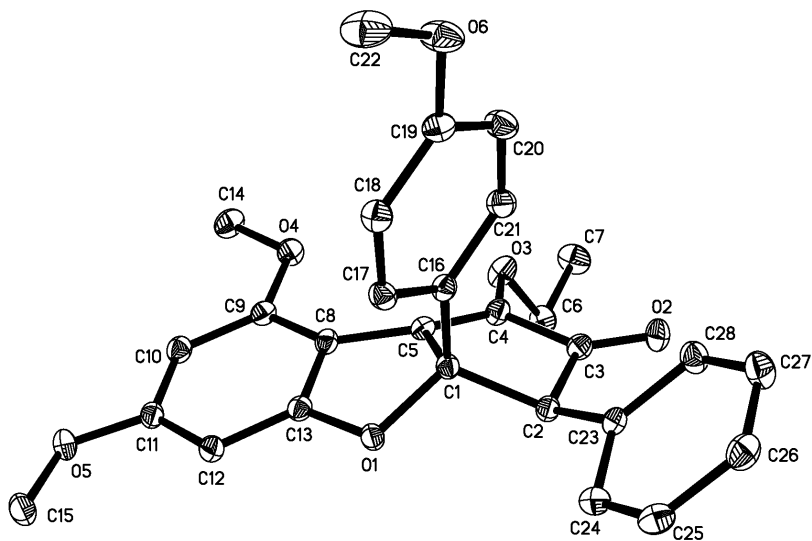
$$R_{\text{int}} = \frac{\sum |F_o^2 - \langle F_o^2 \rangle|}{\sum F_o^2}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$$

$$wR2 = [\frac{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]}]^{1/2}$$

where  $w = q / [\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (a*P)^2 + b*P + d + e*\sin(\theta)]$

$$\text{Goof} = S = [\frac{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{(n-p)}]^{1/2}$$





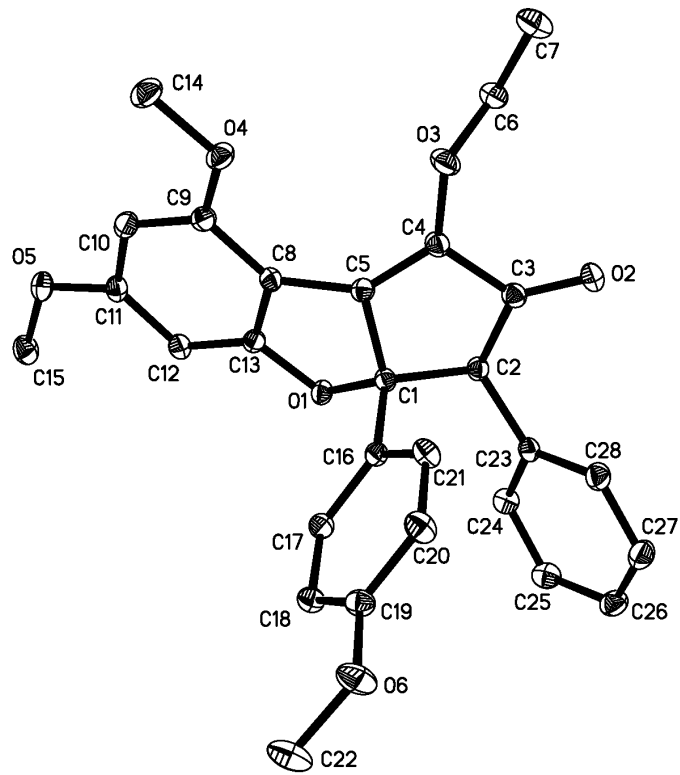


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for frojm03.

Identification code	frojm03	
Empirical formula	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	
Formula weight	458.49	
Temperature	100.0(1) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>	
Unit cell dimensions	<i>a</i> = 10.8038(10) Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$
	<i>b</i> = 23.985(2) Å	$\beta = 102.021(1)^\circ$
	<i>c</i> = 8.7832(8) Å	$\gamma = 90^\circ$
Volume	2226.0(4) Å <sup>3</sup>	
<i>Z</i>	4	
Density (calculated)	1.368 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption coefficient	0.096 mm <sup>-1</sup>	
<i>F</i> (000)	968	
Crystal color, morphology	colorless, plate	
Crystal size	0.28 x 0.14 x 0.04 mm <sup>3</sup>	
Theta range for data collection	1.70 to 32.57°	
Index ranges	-16 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 16, -36 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 36, -13 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 13	
Reflections collected	40008	
Independent reflections	8035 [ <i>R</i> (int) = 0.0537]	
Observed reflections	5715	
Completeness to theta = 32.57°	99.2%	
Absorption correction	Multi-scan	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9962 and 0.9737	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Data / restraints / parameters	8035 / 0 / 411	
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.021	
Final <i>R</i> indices [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	<i>R</i> 1 = 0.0452, <i>wR</i> 2 = 0.1044	
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> 1 = 0.0731, <i>wR</i> 2 = 0.1189	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.438 and -0.250 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for frojm03.  $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	6762(1)	909(1)	7706(1)	14(1)
O2	7343(1)	2844(1)	9028(1)	19(1)
O3	5086(1)	2417(1)	10028(1)	20(1)
O4	3571(1)	1247(1)	10459(1)	18(1)
O5	3310(1)	-399(1)	7408(1)	19(1)
O6	10830(1)	618(1)	14012(1)	24(1)
C1	7164(1)	1369(1)	8784(1)	12(1)
C2	7603(1)	1897(1)	8036(1)	13(1)
C3	7017(1)	2357(1)	8891(1)	15(1)
C4	5928(1)	2108(1)	9433(1)	15(1)
C5	5951(1)	1549(1)	9256(1)	13(1)
C6	4463(1)	2862(1)	9029(2)	19(1)
C7	4071(1)	3297(1)	10064(2)	24(1)
C8	5152(1)	1061(1)	9048(1)	13(1)
C9	4012(1)	903(1)	9461(1)	15(1)
C10	3429(1)	412(1)	8864(1)	16(1)
C11	3978(1)	72(1)	7881(1)	15(1)
C12	5110(1)	213(1)	7450(1)	15(1)
C13	5663(1)	707(1)	8067(1)	13(1)
C14	2445(1)	1074(1)	10951(2)	22(1)
C15	3857(1)	-801(1)	6537(2)	21(1)
C16	8143(1)	1153(1)	10164(1)	13(1)
C17	8654(1)	623(1)	10167(1)	14(1)
C18	9551(1)	423(1)	11428(1)	16(1)
C19	9954(1)	766(1)	12710(1)	16(1)
C20	9458(1)	1303(1)	12719(1)	19(1)
C21	8561(1)	1491(1)	11466(1)	17(1)
C22	11301(2)	60(1)	14096(2)	27(1)
C23	8995(1)	1928(1)	8015(1)	14(1)
C24	9450(1)	1587(1)	6960(1)	17(1)
C25	10732(1)	1573(1)	6930(1)	19(1)

C26	11573(1)	1911(1)	7935(2)	20(1)
C27	11133(1)	2254(1)	8982(2)	21(1)
C28	9853(1)	2259(1)	9033(1)	18(1)

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Table 3. Bond lengths [ $\text{\AA}$ ] and angles [ $^\circ$ ] for frojm03.

O(1)-C(13)	1.3785(13)	C(14)-H(14A)	0.997(16)
O(1)-C(1)	1.4599(13)	C(14)-H(14B)	1.004(17)
O(2)-C(3)	1.2190(14)	C(14)-H(14C)	0.988(17)
O(3)-C(4)	1.3602(14)	C(15)-H(15A)	0.961(18)
O(3)-C(6)	1.4537(15)	C(15)-H(15B)	0.993(17)
O(4)-C(9)	1.3596(14)	C(15)-H(15C)	0.996(16)
O(4)-C(14)	1.4349(14)	C(16)-C(17)	1.3841(15)
O(5)-C(11)	1.3579(14)	C(16)-C(21)	1.3978(16)
O(5)-C(15)	1.4320(15)	C(17)-C(18)	1.3957(16)
O(6)-C(19)	1.3715(14)	C(17)-H(17)	0.987(15)
O(6)-C(22)	1.4277(16)	C(18)-C(19)	1.3883(16)
C(1)-C(5)	1.5177(15)	C(18)-H(18)	0.994(16)
C(1)-C(16)	1.5243(15)	C(19)-C(20)	1.3951(17)
C(1)-C(2)	1.5479(15)	C(20)-C(21)	1.3810(17)
C(2)-C(23)	1.5094(15)	C(20)-H(20)	0.980(16)
C(2)-C(3)	1.5418(16)	C(21)-H(21)	0.975(15)
C(2)-H(2)	0.993(15)	C(22)-H(22A)	0.952(19)
C(3)-C(4)	1.4841(16)	C(22)-H(22B)	0.992(18)
C(4)-C(5)	1.3494(16)	C(22)-H(22C)	1.010(19)
C(5)-C(8)	1.4430(15)	C(23)-C(28)	1.3944(16)
C(6)-C(7)	1.5017(18)	C(23)-C(24)	1.3997(16)
C(6)-H(6A)	1.001(17)	C(24)-C(25)	1.3906(17)
C(6)-H(6B)	0.997(15)	C(24)-H(24)	0.973(16)
C(7)-H(7A)	0.987(18)	C(25)-C(26)	1.3886(18)
C(7)-H(7B)	0.947(19)	C(25)-H(25)	0.982(16)
C(7)-H(7C)	1.006(19)	C(26)-C(27)	1.3879(18)
C(8)-C(13)	1.4019(15)	C(26)-H(26)	0.997(17)
C(8)-C(9)	1.4063(15)	C(27)-C(28)	1.3931(17)
C(9)-C(10)	1.3874(16)	C(27)-H(27)	0.954(18)
C(10)-C(11)	1.4043(17)	C(28)-H(28)	0.970(16)
C(10)-H(10)	0.924(15)	C(13)-O(1)-C(1)	105.63(8)
C(11)-C(12)	1.3962(16)	C(4)-O(3)-C(6)	115.59(9)
C(12)-C(13)	1.3852(16)	C(9)-O(4)-C(14)	116.87(9)
C(12)-H(12)	0.991(16)	C(11)-O(5)-C(15)	118.12(9)

C(19)-O(6)-C(22)	117.57(10)	C(9)-C(8)-C(5)	135.90(10)
O(1)-C(1)-C(5)	103.63(8)	O(4)-C(9)-C(10)	124.51(10)
O(1)-C(1)-C(16)	108.81(8)	O(4)-C(9)-C(8)	116.54(10)
C(5)-C(1)-C(16)	112.08(9)	C(10)-C(9)-C(8)	118.94(10)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	114.83(9)	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	120.62(11)
C(5)-C(1)-C(2)	103.93(8)	C(9)-C(10)-H(10)	122.0(9)
C(16)-C(1)-C(2)	113.11(9)	C(11)-C(10)-H(10)	117.3(9)
C(23)-C(2)-C(3)	118.85(9)	O(5)-C(11)-C(12)	123.95(10)
C(23)-C(2)-C(1)	116.03(9)	O(5)-C(11)-C(10)	113.94(10)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	100.72(8)	C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	122.10(10)
C(23)-C(2)-H(2)	108.9(9)	C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	115.62(10)
C(3)-C(2)-H(2)	104.3(9)	C(13)-C(12)-H(12)	122.2(9)
C(1)-C(2)-H(2)	106.9(9)	C(11)-C(12)-H(12)	122.2(9)
O(2)-C(3)-C(4)	125.90(10)	O(1)-C(13)-C(12)	122.09(10)
O(2)-C(3)-C(2)	126.46(10)	O(1)-C(13)-C(8)	113.44(9)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	107.54(9)	C(12)-C(13)-C(8)	124.42(10)
C(5)-C(4)-O(3)	128.03(10)	O(4)-C(14)-H(14A)	104.4(9)
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	109.19(10)	O(4)-C(14)-H(14B)	111.0(10)
O(3)-C(4)-C(3)	122.77(10)	H(14A)-C(14)-H(14B)	110.2(13)
C(4)-C(5)-C(8)	142.68(11)	O(4)-C(14)-H(14C)	111.8(9)
C(4)-C(5)-C(1)	110.60(9)	H(14A)-C(14)-H(14C)	108.7(13)
C(8)-C(5)-C(1)	105.17(9)	H(14B)-C(14)-H(14C)	110.6(13)
O(3)-C(6)-C(7)	107.37(10)	O(5)-C(15)-H(15A)	106.5(10)
O(3)-C(6)-H(6A)	107.3(9)	O(5)-C(15)-H(15B)	109.8(9)
C(7)-C(6)-H(6A)	111.0(9)	H(15A)-C(15)-H(15B)	108.7(14)
O(3)-C(6)-H(6B)	109.5(8)	O(5)-C(15)-H(15C)	110.5(9)
C(7)-C(6)-H(6B)	112.8(8)	H(15A)-C(15)-H(15C)	111.9(14)
H(6A)-C(6)-H(6B)	108.7(12)	H(15B)-C(15)-H(15C)	109.4(13)
C(6)-C(7)-H(7A)	110.7(10)	C(17)-C(16)-C(21)	118.00(10)
C(6)-C(7)-H(7B)	109.6(11)	C(17)-C(16)-C(1)	121.59(10)
H(7A)-C(7)-H(7B)	110.6(15)	C(21)-C(16)-C(1)	120.41(10)
C(6)-C(7)-H(7C)	110.6(11)	C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	121.83(10)
H(7A)-C(7)-H(7C)	106.1(15)	C(16)-C(17)-H(17)	119.9(9)
H(7B)-C(7)-H(7C)	109.2(15)	C(18)-C(17)-H(17)	118.3(9)
C(13)-C(8)-C(9)	118.29(10)	C(19)-C(18)-C(17)	119.25(11)
C(13)-C(8)-C(5)	105.50(9)	C(19)-C(18)-H(18)	120.5(9)

C(17)-C(18)-H(18)	120.2(9)	C(28)-C(23)-C(2)	123.42(10)
O(6)-C(19)-C(18)	124.63(11)	C(24)-C(23)-C(2)	117.93(10)
O(6)-C(19)-C(20)	115.73(10)	C(25)-C(24)-C(23)	121.00(11)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	119.64(11)	C(25)-C(24)-H(24)	119.5(9)
C(21)-C(20)-C(19)	120.21(11)	C(23)-C(24)-H(24)	119.5(9)
C(21)-C(20)-H(20)	120.0(9)	C(26)-C(25)-C(24)	119.76(11)
C(19)-C(20)-H(20)	119.8(9)	C(26)-C(25)-H(25)	120.2(9)
C(20)-C(21)-C(16)	121.06(11)	C(24)-C(25)-H(25)	120.1(9)
C(20)-C(21)-H(21)	118.7(9)	C(27)-C(26)-C(25)	119.82(11)
C(16)-C(21)-H(21)	120.2(9)	C(27)-C(26)-H(26)	119.7(10)
O(6)-C(22)-H(22A)	106.3(11)	C(25)-C(26)-H(26)	120.5(10)
O(6)-C(22)-H(22B)	111.0(10)	C(26)-C(27)-C(28)	120.41(12)
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22B)	111.5(15)	C(26)-C(27)-H(27)	120.4(10)
O(6)-C(22)-H(22C)	112.8(10)	C(28)-C(27)-H(27)	119.2(10)
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22C)	108.4(15)	C(27)-C(28)-C(23)	120.39(11)
H(22B)-C(22)-H(22C)	106.9(14)	C(27)-C(28)-H(28)	119.7(10)
C(28)-C(23)-C(24)	118.60(11)	C(23)-C(28)-H(28)	119.9(10)

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Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for frojm03. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2 [ h^2 a^{*2} U_{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U_{12} ]$

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
O1	14(1)	13(1)	15(1)	-2(1)	4(1)	-2(1)
O2	21(1)	12(1)	24(1)	1(1)	6(1)	-1(1)
O3	24(1)	14(1)	26(1)	3(1)	14(1)	6(1)
O4	16(1)	20(1)	19(1)	-2(1)	8(1)	-1(1)
O5	19(1)	15(1)	22(1)	-2(1)	4(1)	-6(1)
O6	29(1)	22(1)	16(1)	0(1)	-3(1)	8(1)
C1	14(1)	11(1)	13(1)	0(1)	3(1)	-1(1)
C2	14(1)	12(1)	14(1)	0(1)	4(1)	-1(1)
C3	15(1)	14(1)	15(1)	1(1)	3(1)	1(1)
C4	17(1)	13(1)	17(1)	1(1)	7(1)	1(1)
C5	13(1)	14(1)	12(1)	1(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C6	18(1)	16(1)	22(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	2(1)
C7	27(1)	20(1)	26(1)	-3(1)	5(1)	8(1)
C8	14(1)	12(1)	14(1)	2(1)	2(1)	0(1)
C9	14(1)	16(1)	14(1)	2(1)	3(1)	1(1)
C10	14(1)	17(1)	17(1)	2(1)	3(1)	-2(1)
C11	16(1)	14(1)	14(1)	2(1)	0(1)	-2(1)
C12	17(1)	13(1)	15(1)	1(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
C13	12(1)	14(1)	13(1)	2(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
C14	17(1)	27(1)	23(1)	2(1)	10(1)	0(1)
C15	24(1)	16(1)	22(1)	-3(1)	2(1)	-3(1)
C16	13(1)	13(1)	14(1)	1(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C17	15(1)	14(1)	15(1)	-2(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C18	16(1)	15(1)	18(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	2(1)
C19	16(1)	18(1)	14(1)	2(1)	3(1)	2(1)
C20	24(1)	16(1)	15(1)	-2(1)	2(1)	2(1)
C21	22(1)	13(1)	16(1)	0(1)	4(1)	2(1)
C22	33(1)	26(1)	20(1)	3(1)	1(1)	14(1)
C23	15(1)	12(1)	14(1)	2(1)	4(1)	-1(1)
C24	18(1)	18(1)	14(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C25	20(1)	22(1)	16(1)	1(1)	7(1)	3(1)



C26	15(1)	23(1)	22(1)	3(1)	6(1)	0(1)
C27	17(1)	20(1)	25(1)	-4(1)	4(1)	-4(1)
C28	18(1)	15(1)	21(1)	-3(1)	6(1)	-1(1)

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Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for frojm03.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H2	7109(15)	1914(6)	6948(18)	21(4)
H6A	3708(16)	2695(7)	8319(19)	28(4)
H6B	5049(14)	3010(6)	8388(17)	16(3)
H7A	3536(17)	3584(7)	9440(20)	36(5)
H7B	4799(18)	3462(8)	10690(20)	39(5)
H7C	3539(18)	3127(8)	10760(20)	42(5)
H10	2685(14)	288(6)	9113(17)	20(4)
H12	5497(15)	-25(6)	6754(19)	23(4)
H14A	2263(15)	1384(7)	11630(18)	23(4)
H14B	2591(16)	717(7)	11560(20)	30(4)
H14C	1721(16)	1035(7)	10062(19)	25(4)
H15A	3297(17)	-1117(7)	6390(20)	32(4)
H15B	4695(16)	-920(6)	7144(19)	25(4)
H15C	3961(15)	-639(7)	5526(19)	23(4)
H17	8390(14)	378(6)	9256(17)	17(4)
H18	9871(15)	35(7)	11423(18)	23(4)
H20	9752(15)	1548(7)	13613(18)	23(4)
H21	8201(14)	1861(6)	11519(17)	17(4)
H22A	11789(18)	13(7)	15120(20)	40(5)
H22B	11816(16)	-6(7)	13300(20)	32(4)
H22C	10604(17)	-229(8)	13920(20)	35(5)
H24	8860(15)	1357(6)	6234(18)	21(4)
H25	11039(15)	1328(7)	6193(18)	24(4)
H26	12493(16)	1906(7)	7924(19)	30(4)
H27	11707(16)	2482(7)	9690(20)	32(5)
H28	9557(15)	2498(7)	9773(19)	24(4)

Table 6. Torsion angles [°] for frojm03.

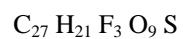
C13-O1-C1-C5	-23.12(10)	C14-O4-C9-C10	1.91(16)
C13-O1-C1-C16	96.30(10)	C14-O4-C9-C8	-176.78(10)
C13-O1-C1-C2	-135.78(9)	C13-C8-C9-O4	177.67(10)
O1-C1-C2-C23	-90.47(11)	C5-C8-C9-O4	-9.79(19)
C5-C1-C2-C23	157.05(9)	C13-C8-C9-C10	-1.10(16)
C16-C1-C2-C23	35.25(13)	C5-C8-C9-C10	171.45(12)
O1-C1-C2-C3	139.82(9)	O4-C9-C10-C11	-177.71(10)
C5-C1-C2-C3	27.34(10)	C8-C9-C10-C11	0.96(17)
C16-C1-C2-C3	-94.46(10)	C15-O5-C11-C12	6.21(16)
C23-C2-C3-O2	31.70(17)	C15-O5-C11-C10	-173.60(10)
C1-C2-C3-O2	159.58(11)	C9-C10-C11-O5	179.06(10)
C23-C2-C3-C4	-151.82(10)	C9-C10-C11-C12	-0.75(17)
C1-C2-C3-C4	-23.93(11)	O5-C11-C12-C13	-179.14(10)
C6-O3-C4-C5	-125.23(13)	C10-C11-C12-C13	0.65(16)
C6-O3-C4-C3	55.94(15)	C1-O1-C13-C12	-169.68(10)
O2-C3-C4-C5	-172.50(12)	C1-O1-C13-C8	12.87(12)
C2-C3-C4-C5	10.99(13)	C11-C12-C13-O1	-178.00(10)
O2-C3-C4-O3	6.53(19)	C11-C12-C13-C8	-0.84(16)
C2-C3-C4-O3	-169.98(10)	C9-C8-C13-O1	178.47(9)
O3-C4-C5-C8	26.3(2)	C5-C8-C13-O1	3.84(13)
C3-C4-C5-C8	-154.76(15)	C9-C8-C13-C12	1.09(17)
O3-C4-C5-C1	-171.15(11)	C5-C8-C13-C12	-173.53(11)
C3-C4-C5-C1	7.81(13)	O1-C1-C16-C17	9.05(14)
O1-C1-C5-C4	-143.58(9)	C5-C1-C16-C17	123.06(11)
C16-C1-C5-C4	99.26(11)	C2-C1-C16-C17	-119.84(11)
C2-C1-C5-C4	-23.22(12)	O1-C1-C16-C21	-171.56(10)
O1-C1-C5-C8	25.57(10)	C5-C1-C16-C21	-57.55(13)
C16-C1-C5-C8	-91.58(10)	C2-C1-C16-C21	59.55(13)
C2-C1-C5-C8	145.94(9)	C21-C16-C17-C18	0.60(17)
C4-O3-C6-C7	-154.76(11)	C1-C16-C17-C18	180.00(10)
C4-C5-C8-C13	144.90(16)	C16-C17-C18-C19	-0.65(17)
C1-C5-C8-C13	-18.22(11)	C22-O6-C19-C18	-4.11(18)
C4-C5-C8-C9	-28.3(3)	C22-O6-C19-C20	175.97(12)
C1-C5-C8-C9	168.59(13)	C17-C18-C19-O6	-179.87(11)

C17-C18-C19-C20	0.04(17)	C1-C2-C23-C24	73.79(13)
O6-C19-C20-C21	-179.48(11)	C28-C23-C24-C25	0.57(17)
C18-C19-C20-C21	0.59(18)	C2-C23-C24-C25	-176.82(10)
C19-C20-C21-C16	-0.65(19)	C23-C24-C25-C26	-1.54(18)
C17-C16-C21-C20	0.05(17)	C24-C25-C26-C27	1.17(18)
C1-C16-C21-C20	-179.36(11)	C25-C26-C27-C28	0.13(19)
C3-C2-C23-C28	16.89(16)	C26-C27-C28-C23	-1.11(19)
C1-C2-C23-C28	-103.46(12)	C24-C23-C28-C27	0.75(17)
C3-C2-C23-C24	-165.86(10)	C2-C23-C28-C27	177.98(11)

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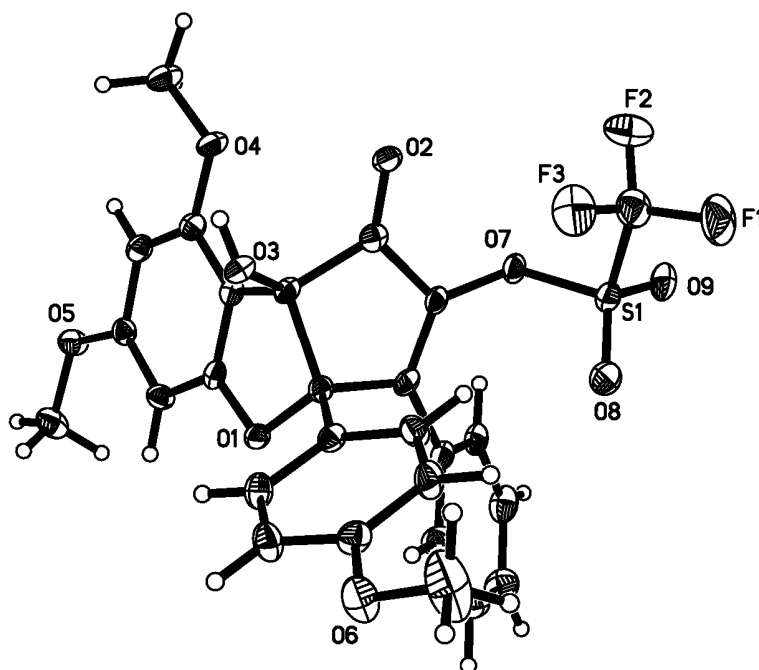
REFERENCE NUMBER: frojm09

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE REPORT



Report prepared for:  
J. Malona, Prof. A. Frontier

September 10, 2008



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### Data collection

A crystal (0.24 x 0.06 x 0.05 mm<sup>3</sup>) was placed onto the tip of a 0.1 mm diameter glass capillary tube or fiber and mounted on a Bruker SMART APEX II CCD Platform diffractometer for a data collection at 100.0(1) K.<sup>1</sup> A preliminary set of cell constants and an orientation matrix were calculated from reflections harvested from three orthogonal wedges of reciprocal space. The full data collection was carried out using MoK $\alpha$  radiation (graphite monochromator) with a frame time of 60 seconds and a detector distance of 3.99 cm. A randomly oriented region of reciprocal space was surveyed: three major sections of frames were collected with 0.50° steps in  $\omega$  at three different  $\phi$  settings and a detector position of -38° in  $2\theta$ . The intensity data were corrected for absorption.<sup>2</sup> Final cell constants were calculated from the xyz centroids of 2737 strong reflections from the actual data collection after integration.<sup>3</sup> See Table 1 for additional crystal and refinement information.

### Structure solution and refinement

The structure was solved using SIR97<sup>4</sup> and refined using SHELXL-97.<sup>5</sup> The space group *P*-1 was determined based on the lack of systematic absences and intensity statistics. A direct-methods solution was calculated which provided most non-hydrogen atoms from the E-map. Full-matrix least squares / difference Fourier cycles were performed which located the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. The hydroxyl hydrogen atom was found from the difference Fourier map and refined independently from O3, with an individual isotropic displacement parameter. All other hydrogen atoms were placed in ideal positions and refined as riding atoms with relative isotropic displacement parameters. The final full matrix least squares refinement converged to  $R1 = 0.0583$  ( $F^2$ ,  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ) and  $wR2 = 0.1494$  ( $F^2$ , all data).

### Structure description

The structure is the one suggested with all atoms in general positions. The molecules are ordered in pairs through bi-directional hydrogen bonding (see diagram and Table 7).

Unless noted otherwise all structural diagrams containing thermal displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50 % probability level.

Data collection, structure solution, and structure refinement were conducted at the X-ray Crystallographic Facility, B51 Hutchison Hall, Department of Chemistry, University of Rochester. All publications arising from this report MUST either 1) include William W. Brennessel as a coauthor or 2) acknowledge William W. Brennessel and the X-ray Crystallographic Facility of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Rochester.

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- <sup>1</sup> *APEX2*, version 2.2-0; Bruker AXS: Madison, WI, 2007.
  - <sup>2</sup> Sheldrick, G. M. *SADABS*, version 2007/4; University of Göttingen: Göttingen, Germany, 2007.
  - <sup>3</sup> *SAINT*, version 7.46A; Bruker AXS: Madison, WI, 2007.
  - <sup>4</sup> Altomare, A.; Burla, M. C.; Camalli, M.; Casciarano, G. L.; Giacovazzo, C.; Guagliardi, A.; Moliterni, A. G. G.; Polidori, G.; Spagna, R. *SIR97: A new program for solving and refining crystal structures*; Istituto di Cristallografia, CNR: Bari, Italy, 1999.
  - <sup>5</sup> Sheldrick, G. M. *Acta. Cryst.* **2008**, *A64*, 112-122.

Some equations of interest:

$$R_{\text{int}} = \frac{\sum |F_o^2 - \langle F_o^2 \rangle|}{\sum F_o^2}$$

$$R1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$$

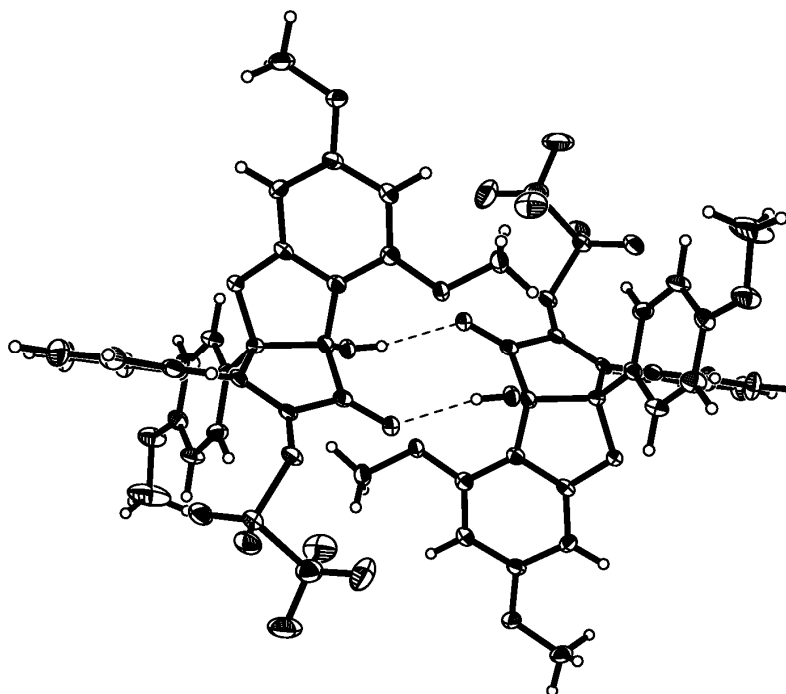
$$wR2 = [\frac{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]}]^{1/2}$$

where  $w = 1 / [\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (aP)^2 + bP]$  and

$$P = 1/3 \max(0, F_o^2) + 2/3 F_c^2$$

$$\text{GOF} = S = [\frac{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{(m-n)}]^{1/2}$$

where  $m$  = number of reflections and  $n$  = number of parameters



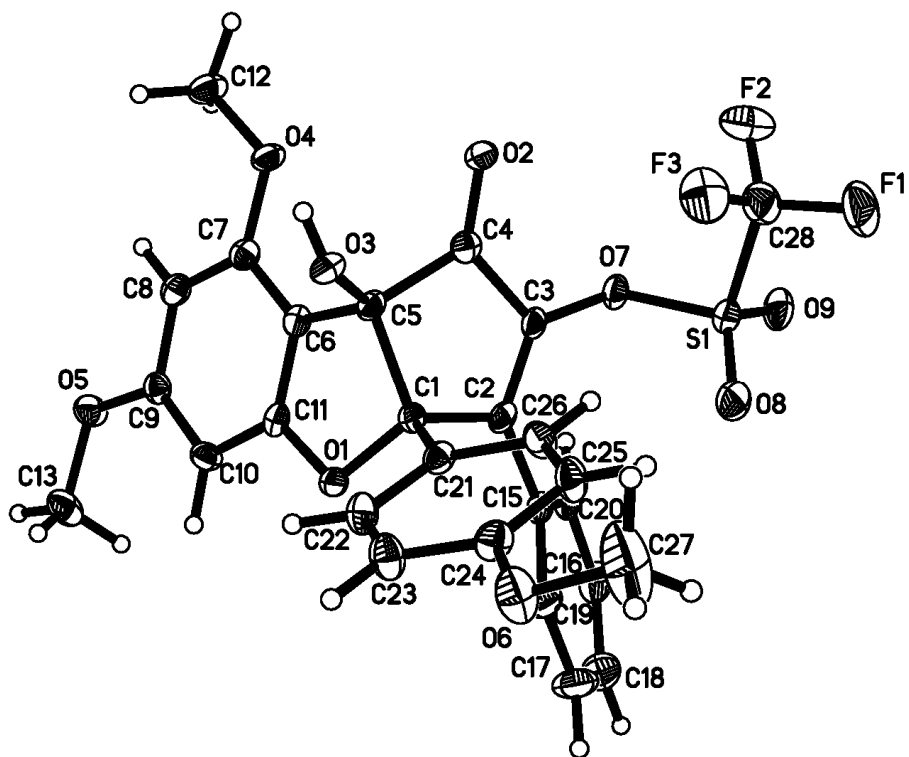
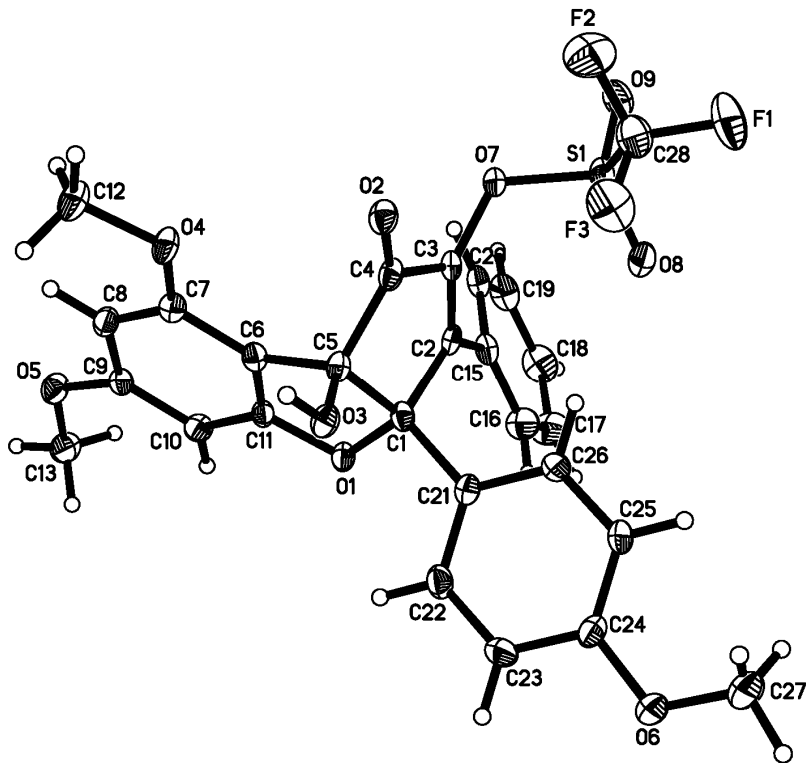




Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for frojm09.

Identification code	frojm09	
Empirical formula	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>21</sub> F <sub>3</sub> O <sub>9</sub> S	
Formula weight	578.50	
Temperature	100.0(1) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	<i>P</i> -1	
Unit cell dimensions	<i>a</i> = 9.0885(14) Å	$\alpha$ = 85.558(3)°
	<i>b</i> = 9.8939(15) Å	$\beta$ = 79.432(3)°
	<i>c</i> = 14.454(2) Å	$\gamma$ = 77.598(3)°
Volume	1246.9(3) Å <sup>3</sup>	
<i>Z</i>	2	
Density (calculated)	1.541 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption coefficient	0.209 mm <sup>-1</sup>	
<i>F</i> (000)	596	
Crystal color, morphology	pale yellow, needle	
Crystal size	0.24 x 0.06 x 0.05 mm <sup>3</sup>	
Theta range for data collection	1.43 to 29.57°	
Index ranges	-12 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 12, -13 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 13, -20 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 20	
Reflections collected	14383	
Independent reflections	6890 [ <i>R</i> (int) = 0.0779]	
Observed reflections	3660	
Completeness to theta = 29.57°	98.4%	
Absorption correction	Multi-scan	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9896 and 0.9516	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Data / restraints / parameters	6890 / 0 / 368	
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.960	
Final <i>R</i> indices [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	<i>R</i> 1 = 0.0583, <i>wR</i> 2 = 0.1123	
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> 1 = 0.1319, <i>wR</i> 2 = 0.1494	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.350 and -0.387 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for frojm09.  $U_{\text{eq}}$  is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	-1740(1)	1645(1)	8999(1)	20(1)
F1	-2749(3)	-519(2)	9697(1)	46(1)
F2	-3735(2)	452(2)	8512(2)	43(1)
F3	-1444(3)	-754(2)	8300(2)	41(1)
O1	3249(2)	2510(2)	6111(1)	17(1)
O2	-1165(2)	662(2)	6299(1)	19(1)
O3	2034(2)	17(2)	5390(1)	18(1)
O4	-564(2)	2447(2)	4403(1)	20(1)
O5	2428(2)	5886(2)	3564(1)	22(1)
O6	6467(2)	-3073(2)	7842(2)	30(1)
O7	-1564(2)	2270(2)	7957(1)	19(1)
O8	-312(3)	1197(2)	9291(2)	29(1)
O9	-2964(2)	2571(2)	9513(1)	26(1)
C1	2355(3)	1526(3)	6575(2)	16(1)
C2	1157(3)	2238(3)	7365(2)	16(1)
C3	-186(3)	1917(3)	7322(2)	16(1)
C4	-165(3)	1195(3)	6470(2)	17(1)
C5	1370(3)	1250(3)	5852(2)	16(1)
C6	1377(3)	2538(3)	5236(2)	16(1)
C7	566(3)	3091(3)	4517(2)	17(1)
C8	949(3)	4216(3)	3977(2)	18(1)
C9	2145(3)	4791(3)	4150(2)	18(1)
C10	2966(3)	4266(3)	4864(2)	18(1)
C11	2526(3)	3148(3)	5389(2)	16(1)
C12	-1274(4)	2846(3)	3591(2)	25(1)
C13	3696(4)	6464(3)	3669(2)	26(1)
C15	1510(3)	3136(3)	8016(2)	18(1)
C16	2903(4)	2855(3)	8325(2)	25(1)
C17	3225(4)	3739(4)	8922(2)	32(1)
C18	2173(4)	4935(4)	9190(2)	33(1)
C19	793(4)	5244(3)	8869(2)	27(1)

C20	446(4)	4343(3)	8294(2)	21(1)
C21	3418(3)	275(3)	6919(2)	16(1)
C22	4920(3)	-87(3)	6461(2)	21(1)
C23	5895(4)	-1222(3)	6786(2)	24(1)
C24	5388(3)	-2019(3)	7554(2)	21(1)
C25	3887(3)	-1694(3)	8002(2)	23(1)
C26	2913(3)	-541(3)	7677(2)	20(1)
C27	5930(5)	-4019(4)	8537(3)	59(1)
C28	-2469(4)	102(4)	8864(2)	30(1)

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Table 3. Bond lengths [ $\text{\AA}$ ] and angles [ $^\circ$ ] for frojm09.

S(1)-O(8)	1.408(2)	C(10)-H(10)	0.9500
S(1)-O(9)	1.412(2)	C(12)-H(12A)	0.9800
S(1)-O(7)	1.577(2)	C(12)-H(12B)	0.9800
S(1)-C(28)	1.826(3)	C(12)-H(12C)	0.9800
F(1)-C(28)	1.317(4)	C(13)-H(13A)	0.9800
F(2)-C(28)	1.311(4)	C(13)-H(13B)	0.9800
F(3)-C(28)	1.319(4)	C(13)-H(13C)	0.9800
O(1)-C(11)	1.375(3)	C(15)-C(16)	1.385(4)
O(1)-C(1)	1.448(3)	C(15)-C(20)	1.400(4)
O(2)-C(4)	1.213(3)	C(16)-C(17)	1.383(4)
O(3)-C(5)	1.401(3)	C(16)-H(16)	0.9500
O(3)-H(3)	0.79(4)	C(17)-C(18)	1.384(5)
O(4)-C(7)	1.359(3)	C(17)-H(17)	0.9500
O(4)-C(12)	1.431(3)	C(18)-C(19)	1.382(5)
O(5)-C(9)	1.362(3)	C(18)-H(18)	0.9500
O(5)-C(13)	1.427(4)	C(19)-C(20)	1.384(4)
O(6)-C(24)	1.366(4)	C(19)-H(19)	0.9500
O(6)-C(27)	1.412(4)	C(20)-H(20)	0.9500
O(7)-C(3)	1.404(3)	C(21)-C(26)	1.379(4)
C(1)-C(21)	1.510(4)	C(21)-C(22)	1.387(4)
C(1)-C(2)	1.525(4)	C(22)-C(23)	1.382(4)
C(1)-C(5)	1.569(4)	C(22)-H(22)	0.9500
C(2)-C(3)	1.339(4)	C(23)-C(24)	1.379(4)
C(2)-C(15)	1.462(4)	C(23)-H(23)	0.9500
C(3)-C(4)	1.466(4)	C(24)-C(25)	1.379(4)
C(4)-C(5)	1.522(4)	C(25)-C(26)	1.393(4)
C(5)-C(6)	1.497(4)	C(25)-H(25)	0.9500
C(6)-C(11)	1.371(4)	C(26)-H(26)	0.9500
C(6)-C(7)	1.394(4)	C(27)-H(27D)	0.9800
C(7)-C(8)	1.380(4)	C(27)-H(27A)	0.9800
C(8)-C(9)	1.398(4)	C(27)-H(27B)	0.9800
C(8)-H(8)	0.9500	O(8)-S(1)-O(9)	122.88(14)
C(9)-C(10)	1.387(4)	O(8)-S(1)-O(7)	111.65(12)
C(10)-C(11)	1.380(4)	O(9)-S(1)-O(7)	105.38(12)

O(8)-S(1)-C(28)	107.38(16)	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	120.0(3)
O(9)-S(1)-C(28)	106.30(15)	C(7)-C(8)-H(8)	120.0
O(7)-S(1)-C(28)	101.00(13)	C(9)-C(8)-H(8)	120.0
C(11)-O(1)-C(1)	106.6(2)	O(5)-C(9)-C(10)	123.6(3)
C(5)-O(3)-H(3)	110(3)	O(5)-C(9)-C(8)	114.7(2)
C(7)-O(4)-C(12)	117.6(2)	C(10)-C(9)-C(8)	121.7(3)
C(9)-O(5)-C(13)	117.2(2)	C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	115.9(3)
C(24)-O(6)-C(27)	116.4(3)	C(11)-C(10)-H(10)	122.1
C(3)-O(7)-S(1)	121.14(17)	C(9)-C(10)-H(10)	122.1
O(1)-C(1)-C(21)	109.0(2)	C(6)-C(11)-O(1)	113.2(2)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	108.9(2)	C(6)-C(11)-C(10)	124.5(3)
C(21)-C(1)-C(2)	113.0(2)	O(1)-C(11)-C(10)	122.3(3)
O(1)-C(1)-C(5)	106.2(2)	O(4)-C(12)-H(12A)	109.5
C(21)-C(1)-C(5)	116.1(2)	O(4)-C(12)-H(12B)	109.5
C(2)-C(1)-C(5)	103.1(2)	H(12A)-C(12)-H(12B)	109.5
C(3)-C(2)-C(15)	128.9(3)	O(4)-C(12)-H(12C)	109.5
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	108.5(2)	H(12A)-C(12)-H(12C)	109.5
C(15)-C(2)-C(1)	122.6(3)	H(12B)-C(12)-H(12C)	109.5
C(2)-C(3)-O(7)	127.3(3)	O(5)-C(13)-H(13A)	109.5
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	113.3(3)	O(5)-C(13)-H(13B)	109.5
O(7)-C(3)-C(4)	119.3(2)	H(13A)-C(13)-H(13B)	109.5
O(2)-C(4)-C(3)	126.9(3)	O(5)-C(13)-H(13C)	109.5
O(2)-C(4)-C(5)	127.5(3)	H(13A)-C(13)-H(13C)	109.5
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	105.6(2)	H(13B)-C(13)-H(13C)	109.5
O(3)-C(5)-C(6)	114.7(2)	C(16)-C(15)-C(20)	119.2(3)
O(3)-C(5)-C(4)	112.7(2)	C(16)-C(15)-C(2)	121.5(3)
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	114.2(2)	C(20)-C(15)-C(2)	119.2(3)
O(3)-C(5)-C(1)	111.2(2)	C(17)-C(16)-C(15)	120.4(3)
C(6)-C(5)-C(1)	99.6(2)	C(17)-C(16)-H(16)	119.8
C(4)-C(5)-C(1)	102.8(2)	C(15)-C(16)-H(16)	119.8
C(11)-C(6)-C(7)	118.4(3)	C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	120.1(3)
C(11)-C(6)-C(5)	109.2(2)	C(16)-C(17)-H(17)	120.0
C(7)-C(6)-C(5)	131.9(3)	C(18)-C(17)-H(17)	120.0
O(4)-C(7)-C(8)	124.8(3)	C(19)-C(18)-C(17)	120.1(3)
O(4)-C(7)-C(6)	115.7(3)	C(19)-C(18)-H(18)	120.0
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	119.4(3)	C(17)-C(18)-H(18)	120.0

C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	120.1(3)	C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	119.1(3)
C(18)-C(19)-H(19)	119.9	C(24)-C(25)-H(25)	120.5
C(20)-C(19)-H(19)	119.9	C(26)-C(25)-H(25)	120.5
C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	120.1(3)	C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	121.4(3)
C(19)-C(20)-H(20)	120.0	C(21)-C(26)-H(26)	119.3
C(15)-C(20)-H(20)	120.0	C(25)-C(26)-H(26)	119.3
C(26)-C(21)-C(22)	118.8(3)	O(6)-C(27)-H(27D)	109.5
C(26)-C(21)-C(1)	121.0(3)	O(6)-C(27)-H(27A)	109.5
C(22)-C(21)-C(1)	120.2(2)	H(27D)-C(27)-H(27A)	109.5
C(23)-C(22)-C(21)	120.0(3)	O(6)-C(27)-H(27B)	109.5
C(23)-C(22)-H(22)	120.0	H(27D)-C(27)-H(27B)	109.5
C(21)-C(22)-H(22)	120.0	H(27A)-C(27)-H(27B)	109.5
C(24)-C(23)-C(22)	120.7(3)	F(2)-C(28)-F(1)	109.3(3)
C(24)-C(23)-H(23)	119.6	F(2)-C(28)-F(3)	109.5(3)
C(22)-C(23)-H(23)	119.6	F(1)-C(28)-F(3)	109.2(3)
O(6)-C(24)-C(25)	124.3(3)	F(2)-C(28)-S(1)	110.0(2)
O(6)-C(24)-C(23)	115.8(3)	F(1)-C(28)-S(1)	108.8(2)
C(25)-C(24)-C(23)	119.9(3)	F(3)-C(28)-S(1)	110.0(2)

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Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for frojm09. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2 [ h^2 a^{*2} U_{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U_{12} ]$

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
S1	23(1)	23(1)	14(1)	2(1)	-4(1)	-7(1)
F1	63(2)	42(1)	34(1)	12(1)	0(1)	-27(1)
F2	39(1)	44(1)	55(1)	-5(1)	-16(1)	-20(1)
F3	54(1)	24(1)	43(1)	-7(1)	2(1)	-8(1)
O1	19(1)	19(1)	14(1)	3(1)	-5(1)	-7(1)
O2	23(1)	22(1)	16(1)	1(1)	-7(1)	-9(1)
O3	22(1)	16(1)	16(1)	-1(1)	-7(1)	-4(1)
O4	27(1)	21(1)	17(1)	4(1)	-11(1)	-11(1)
O5	23(1)	23(1)	23(1)	8(1)	-7(1)	-10(1)
O6	23(1)	28(1)	31(1)	11(1)	0(1)	4(1)
O7	19(1)	23(1)	12(1)	3(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
O8	26(1)	38(1)	23(1)	11(1)	-9(1)	-8(1)
O9	32(1)	28(1)	17(1)	-4(1)	3(1)	-5(1)
C1	19(2)	17(2)	13(1)	2(1)	-3(1)	-7(1)
C2	21(2)	15(1)	12(1)	4(1)	-7(1)	-3(1)
C3	20(2)	16(1)	11(1)	3(1)	-3(1)	-4(1)
C4	22(2)	14(1)	16(1)	5(1)	-6(1)	-5(1)
C5	20(2)	17(2)	12(1)	1(1)	-5(1)	-5(1)
C6	19(2)	16(2)	13(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-4(1)
C7	19(2)	15(1)	16(1)	-1(1)	-3(1)	-3(1)
C8	20(2)	19(2)	16(1)	1(1)	-5(1)	-2(1)
C9	18(2)	19(2)	15(1)	3(1)	-2(1)	-3(1)
C10	17(2)	18(2)	21(2)	1(1)	-4(1)	-7(1)
C11	18(2)	16(2)	11(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	0(1)
C12	31(2)	24(2)	24(2)	4(1)	-15(1)	-10(1)
C13	22(2)	26(2)	31(2)	12(1)	-5(1)	-9(1)
C15	24(2)	18(2)	12(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-8(1)
C16	26(2)	28(2)	24(2)	-6(1)	-6(1)	-5(1)
C17	26(2)	42(2)	33(2)	-10(2)	-13(2)	-9(2)
C18	40(2)	34(2)	28(2)	-9(2)	-5(2)	-16(2)
C19	38(2)	20(2)	21(2)	-4(1)	1(1)	-7(2)

C20	27(2)	20(2)	14(1)	3(1)	-1(1)	-7(1)
C21	21(2)	14(1)	15(1)	1(1)	-5(1)	-4(1)
C22	26(2)	20(2)	17(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	-5(1)
C23	20(2)	24(2)	23(2)	0(1)	3(1)	0(1)
C24	22(2)	20(2)	20(1)	4(1)	-7(1)	-1(1)
C25	24(2)	22(2)	19(2)	9(1)	-1(1)	-4(1)
C26	16(2)	23(2)	21(2)	4(1)	-2(1)	-5(1)
C27	38(2)	52(3)	60(3)	38(2)	8(2)	17(2)
C28	36(2)	26(2)	29(2)	2(2)	-3(2)	-11(2)

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Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for frojm09.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H3	1560(40)	-80(40)	5000(30)	42(12)
H8	399	4601	3487	22
H10	3780	4652	4985	22
H12A	-2049	2295	3585	37
H12B	-499	2686	3021	37
H12C	-1762	3831	3612	37
H13A	3785	7234	3208	39
H13B	4636	5751	3566	39
H13C	3537	6804	4307	39
H16	3642	2050	8126	30
H17	4170	3524	9148	39
H18	2400	5545	9595	39
H19	81	6075	9043	32
H20	-515	4545	8088	25
H22	5278	446	5925	26
H23	6927	-1456	6475	29
H25	3523	-2249	8524	27
H26	1879	-312	7985	24
H27D	6786	-4762	8657	88
H27A	5163	-4416	8316	88
H27B	5467	-3536	9119	88

Table 6. Torsion angles [°] for frojm09.

O8-S1-O7-C3	22.7(2)	O1-C1-C5-C4	-139.8(2)
O9-S1-O7-C3	158.4(2)	C21-C1-C5-C4	98.9(3)
C28-S1-O7-C3	-91.2(2)	C2-C1-C5-C4	-25.3(3)
C11-O1-C1-C21	145.8(2)	O3-C5-C6-C11	-101.9(3)
C11-O1-C1-C2	-90.4(2)	C4-C5-C6-C11	125.7(3)
C11-O1-C1-C5	20.0(3)	C1-C5-C6-C11	16.9(3)
O1-C1-C2-C3	134.4(2)	O3-C5-C6-C7	70.7(4)
C21-C1-C2-C3	-104.3(3)	C4-C5-C6-C7	-61.6(4)
C5-C1-C2-C3	21.9(3)	C1-C5-C6-C7	-170.4(3)
O1-C1-C2-C15	-44.2(3)	C12-O4-C7-C8	8.5(4)
C21-C1-C2-C15	77.1(3)	C12-O4-C7-C6	-171.0(3)
C5-C1-C2-C15	-156.7(2)	C11-C6-C7-O4	-179.7(2)
C15-C2-C3-O7	-6.6(5)	C5-C6-C7-O4	8.2(5)
C1-C2-C3-O7	175.0(2)	C11-C6-C7-C8	0.7(4)
C15-C2-C3-C4	169.2(3)	C5-C6-C7-C8	-171.4(3)
C1-C2-C3-C4	-9.2(3)	O4-C7-C8-C9	-179.3(3)
S1-O7-C3-C2	-67.1(4)	C6-C7-C8-C9	0.2(4)
S1-O7-C3-C4	117.3(2)	C13-O5-C9-C10	3.5(4)
C2-C3-C4-O2	171.8(3)	C13-O5-C9-C8	-176.3(3)
O7-C3-C4-O2	-12.1(4)	C7-C8-C9-O5	179.3(3)
C2-C3-C4-C5	-8.0(3)	C7-C8-C9-C10	-0.6(4)
O7-C3-C4-C5	168.2(2)	O5-C9-C10-C11	-179.8(3)
O2-C4-C5-O3	-39.2(4)	C8-C9-C10-C11	0.0(4)
C3-C4-C5-O3	140.6(2)	C7-C6-C11-O1	-179.7(2)
O2-C4-C5-C6	94.1(4)	C5-C6-C11-O1	-5.9(3)
C3-C4-C5-C6	-86.2(3)	C7-C6-C11-C10	-1.4(4)
O2-C4-C5-C1	-159.1(3)	C5-C6-C11-C10	172.4(3)
C3-C4-C5-C1	20.7(3)	C1-O1-C11-C6	-9.5(3)
O1-C1-C5-O3	99.3(2)	C1-O1-C11-C10	172.2(3)
C21-C1-C5-O3	-22.0(3)	C9-C10-C11-C6	1.0(4)
C2-C1-C5-O3	-146.2(2)	C9-C10-C11-O1	179.1(3)
O1-C1-C5-C6	-22.1(3)	C3-C2-C15-C16	145.6(3)
C21-C1-C5-C6	-143.4(2)	C1-C2-C15-C16	-36.2(4)
C2-C1-C5-C6	92.4(2)	C3-C2-C15-C20	-37.7(4)

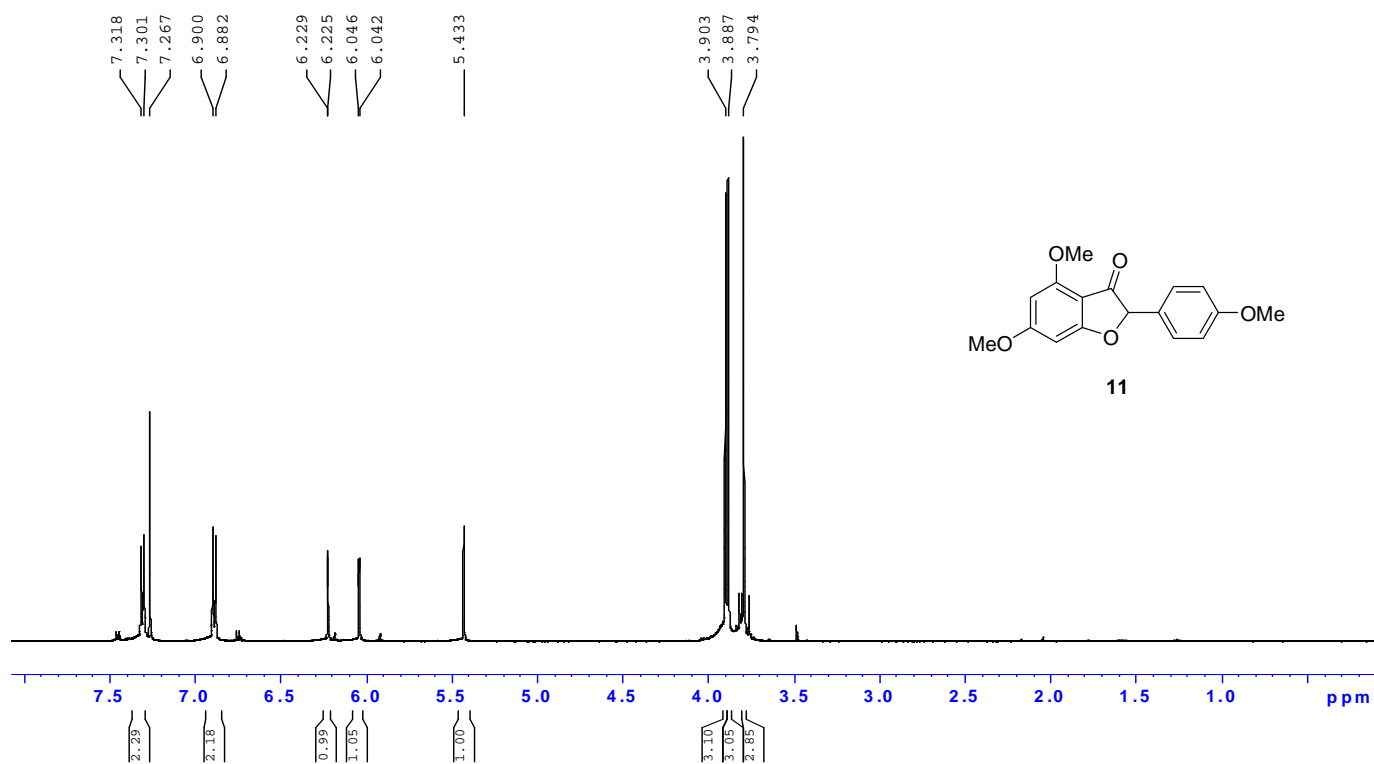
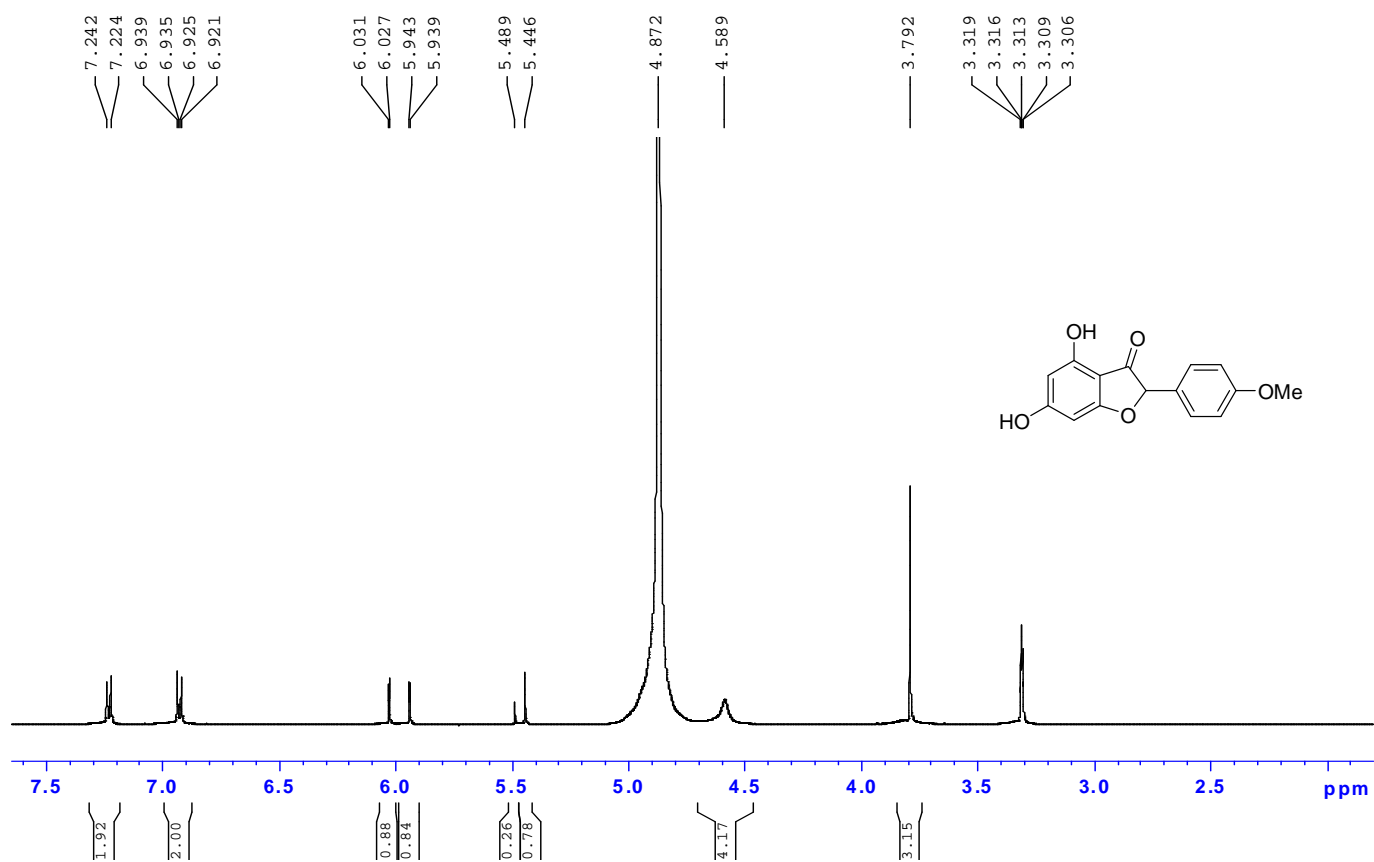
C1-C2-C15-C20	140.5(3)	C27-O6-C24-C25	11.5(5)
C20-C15-C16-C17	1.6(5)	C27-O6-C24-C23	-171.1(3)
C2-C15-C16-C17	178.4(3)	C22-C23-C24-O6	-176.9(3)
C15-C16-C17-C18	-2.0(5)	C22-C23-C24-C25	0.7(5)
C16-C17-C18-C19	0.6(5)	O6-C24-C25-C26	176.0(3)
C17-C18-C19-C20	1.3(5)	C23-C24-C25-C26	-1.3(5)
C18-C19-C20-C15	-1.7(4)	C22-C21-C26-C25	1.4(4)
C16-C15-C20-C19	0.2(4)	C1-C21-C26-C25	-179.7(3)
C2-C15-C20-C19	-176.6(3)	C24-C25-C26-C21	0.2(5)
O1-C1-C21-C26	153.8(3)	O8-S1-C28-F2	-174.4(2)
C2-C1-C21-C26	32.5(4)	O9-S1-C28-F2	52.4(3)
C5-C1-C21-C26	-86.4(3)	O7-S1-C28-F2	-57.4(2)
O1-C1-C21-C22	-27.4(4)	O8-S1-C28-F1	65.8(3)
C2-C1-C21-C22	-148.6(3)	O9-S1-C28-F1	-67.4(3)
C5-C1-C21-C22	92.5(3)	O7-S1-C28-F1	-177.1(2)
C26-C21-C22-C23	-2.0(4)	O8-S1-C28-F3	-53.7(3)
C1-C21-C22-C23	179.1(3)	O9-S1-C28-F3	173.1(2)
C21-C22-C23-C24	1.0(5)	O7-S1-C28-F3	63.3(2)

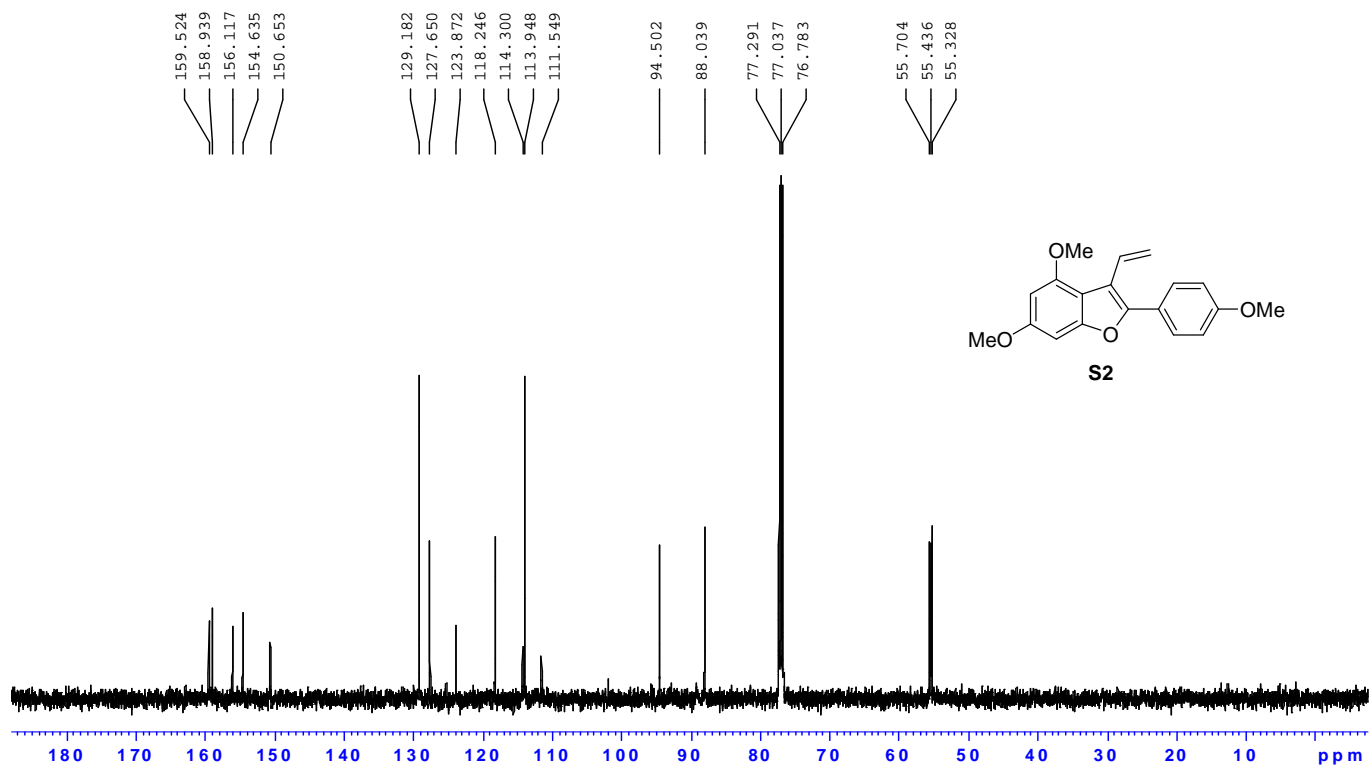
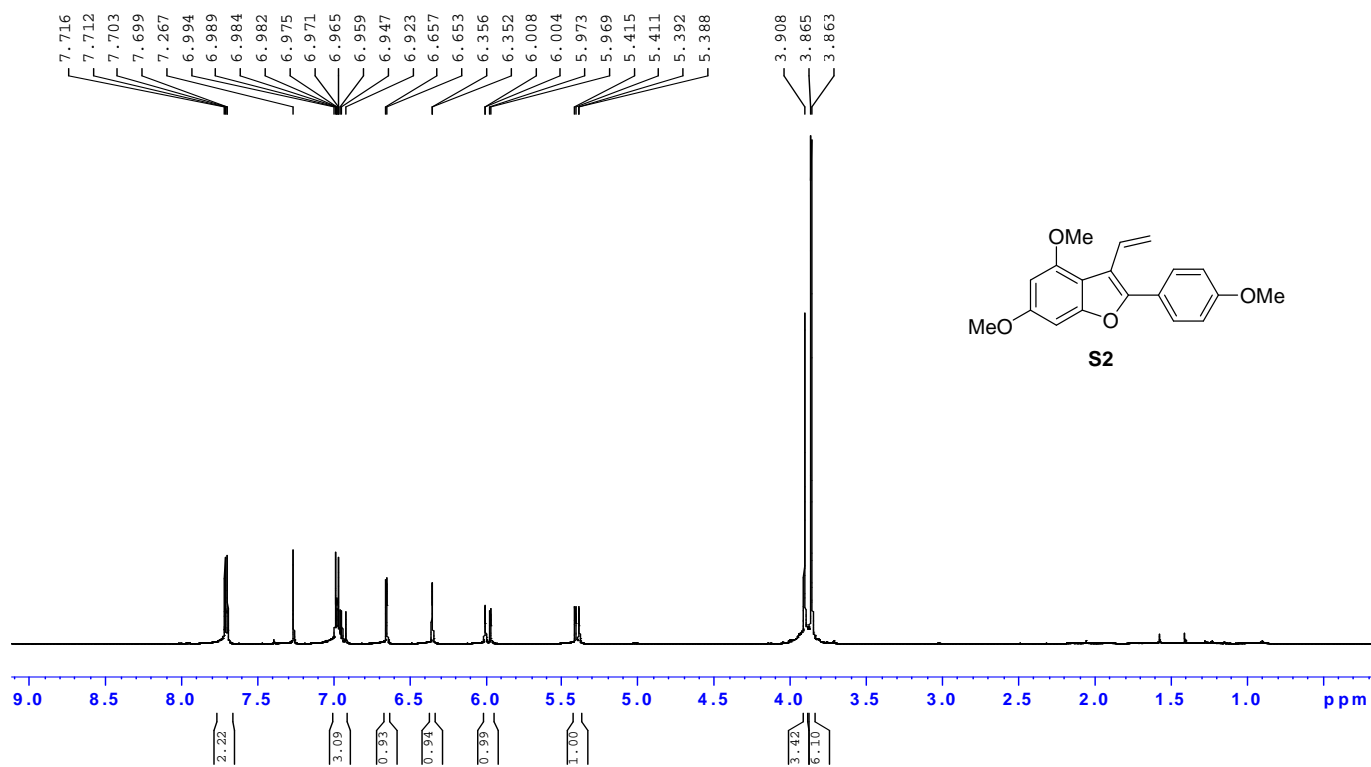
Table 7. Hydrogen bonds and close contacts for frojm09 [ $\text{\AA}$  and  $^\circ$ ].

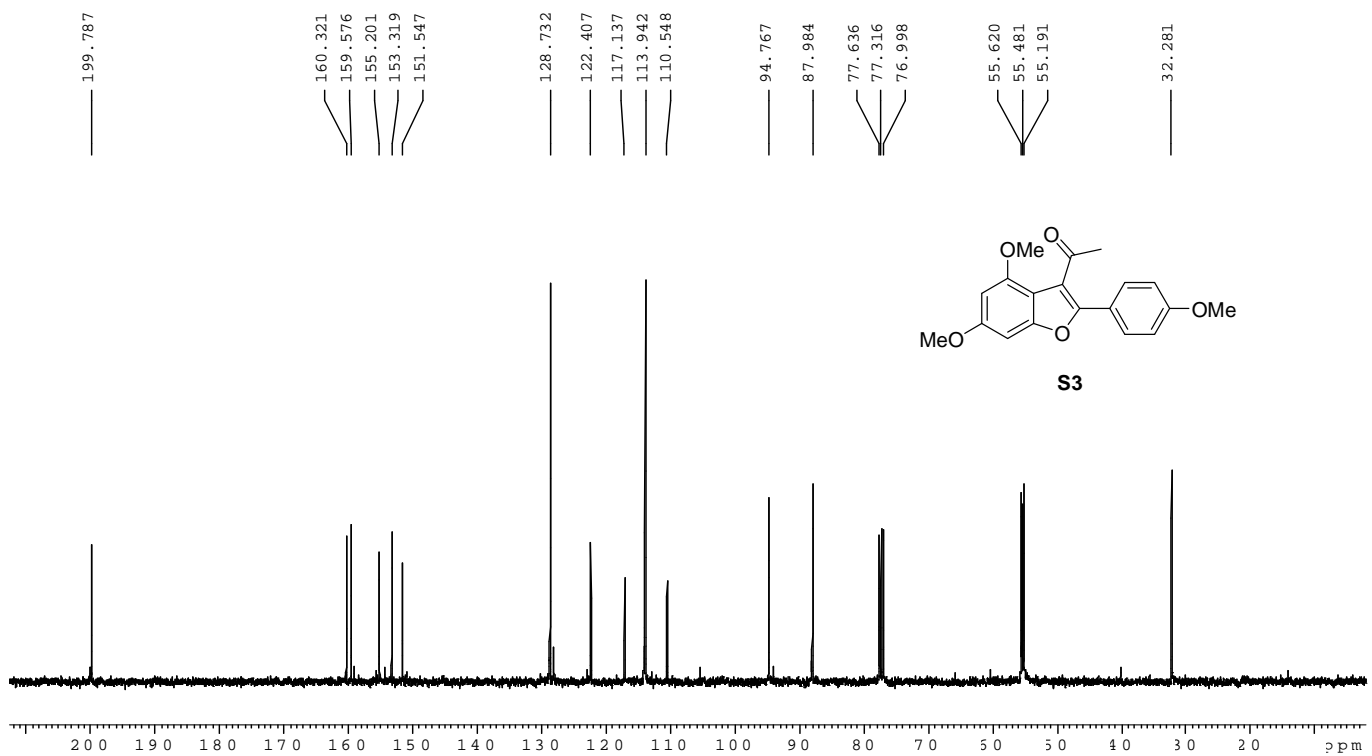
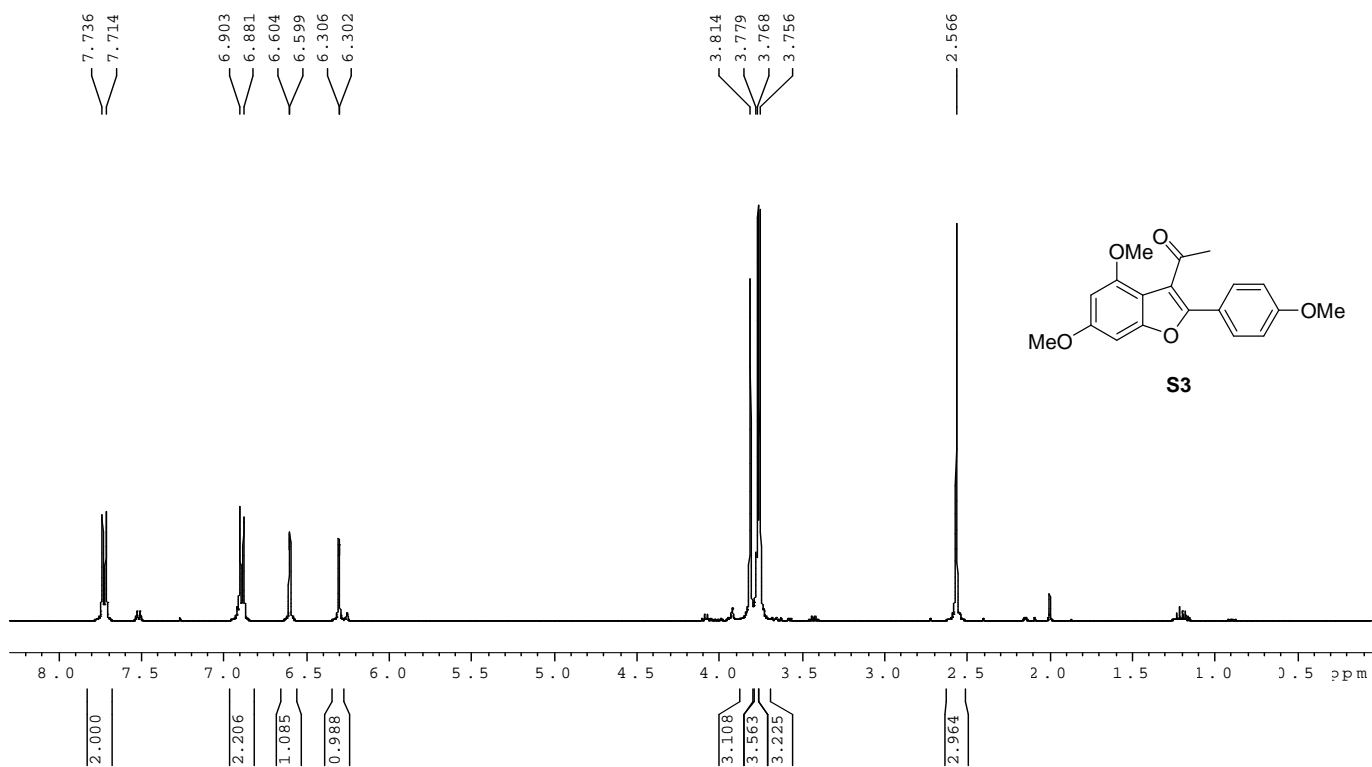
D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	$\angle(\text{DHA})$
O3-H3...O2#1	0.79(4)	2.13(4)	2.868(3)	157(4)

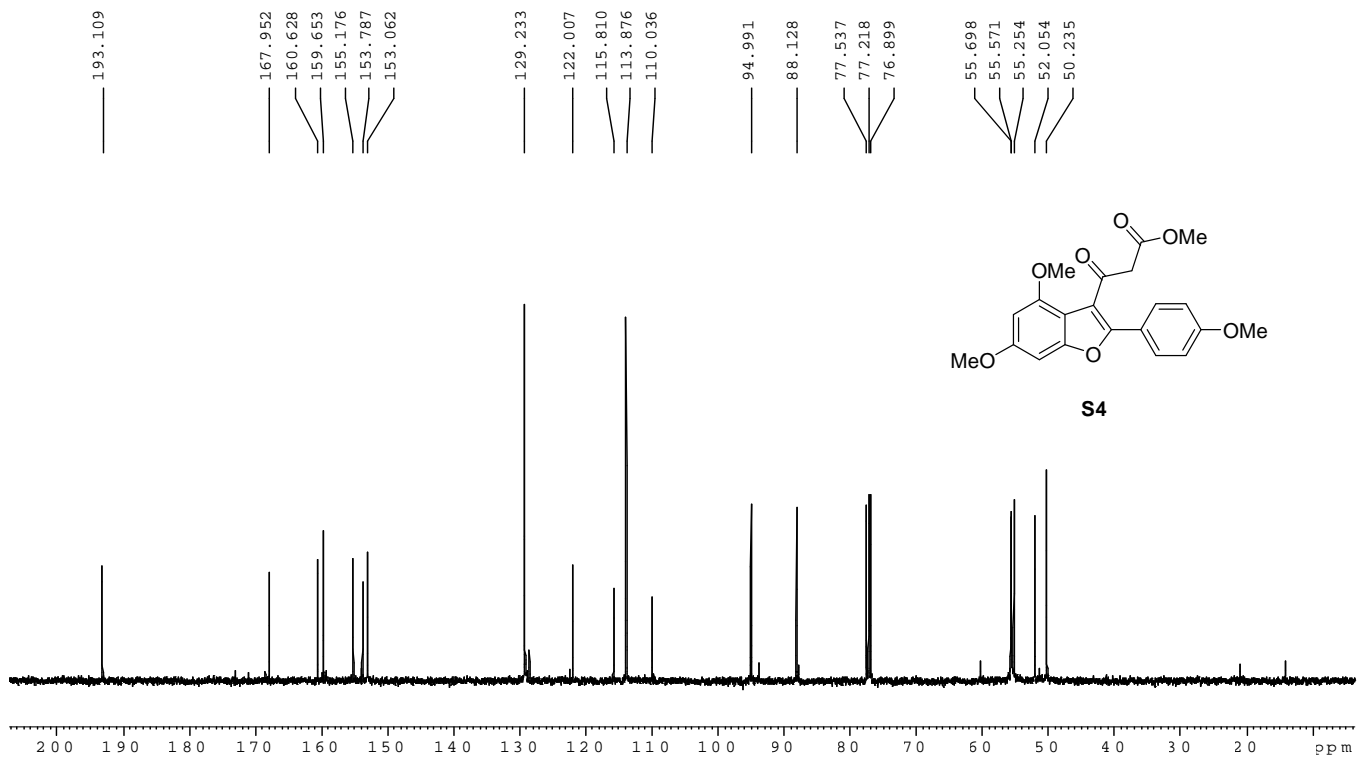
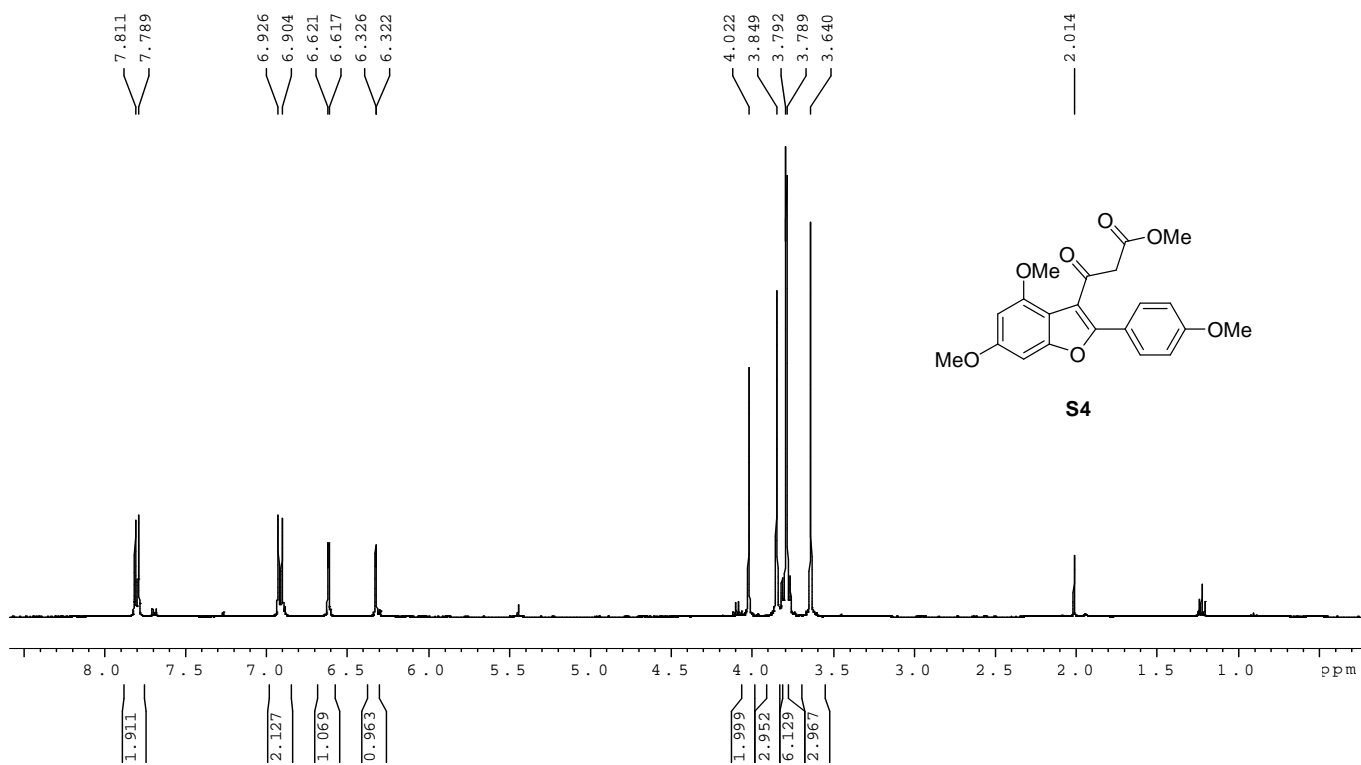
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

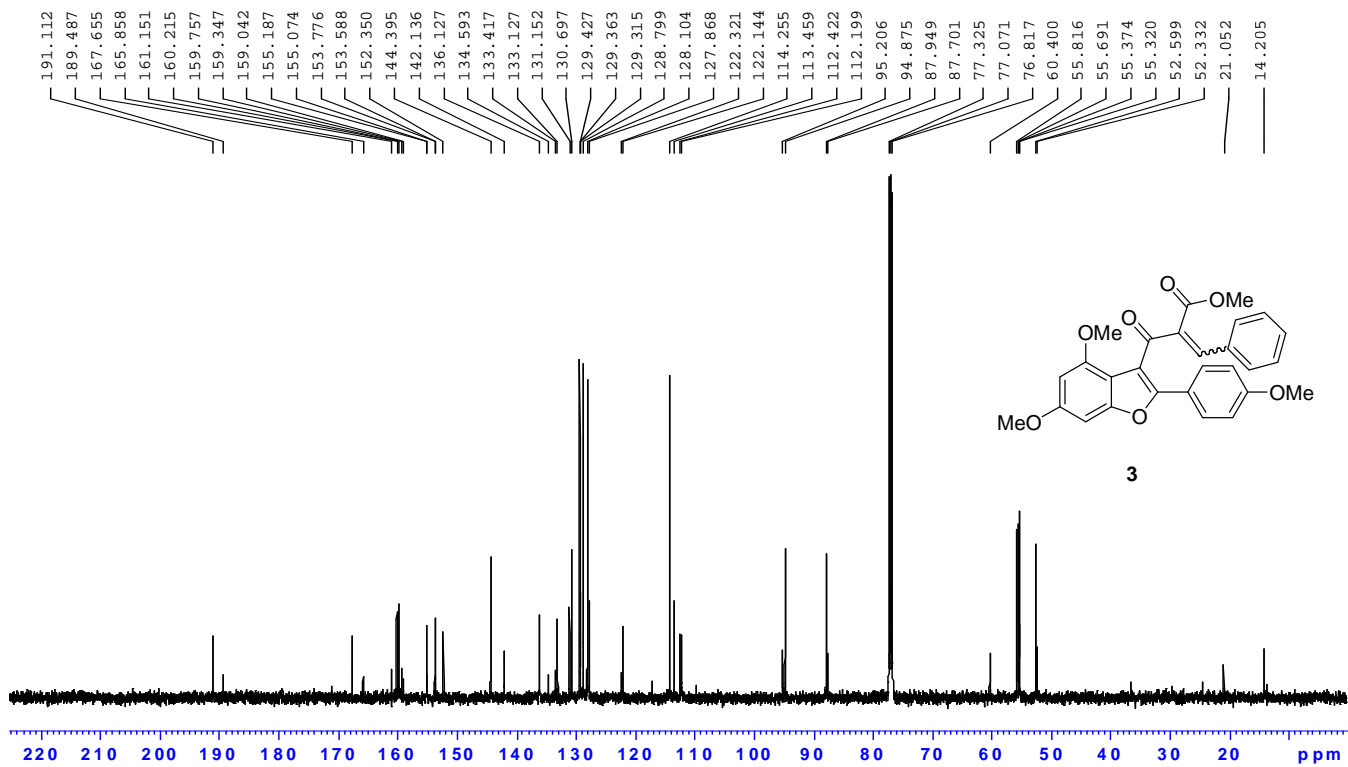
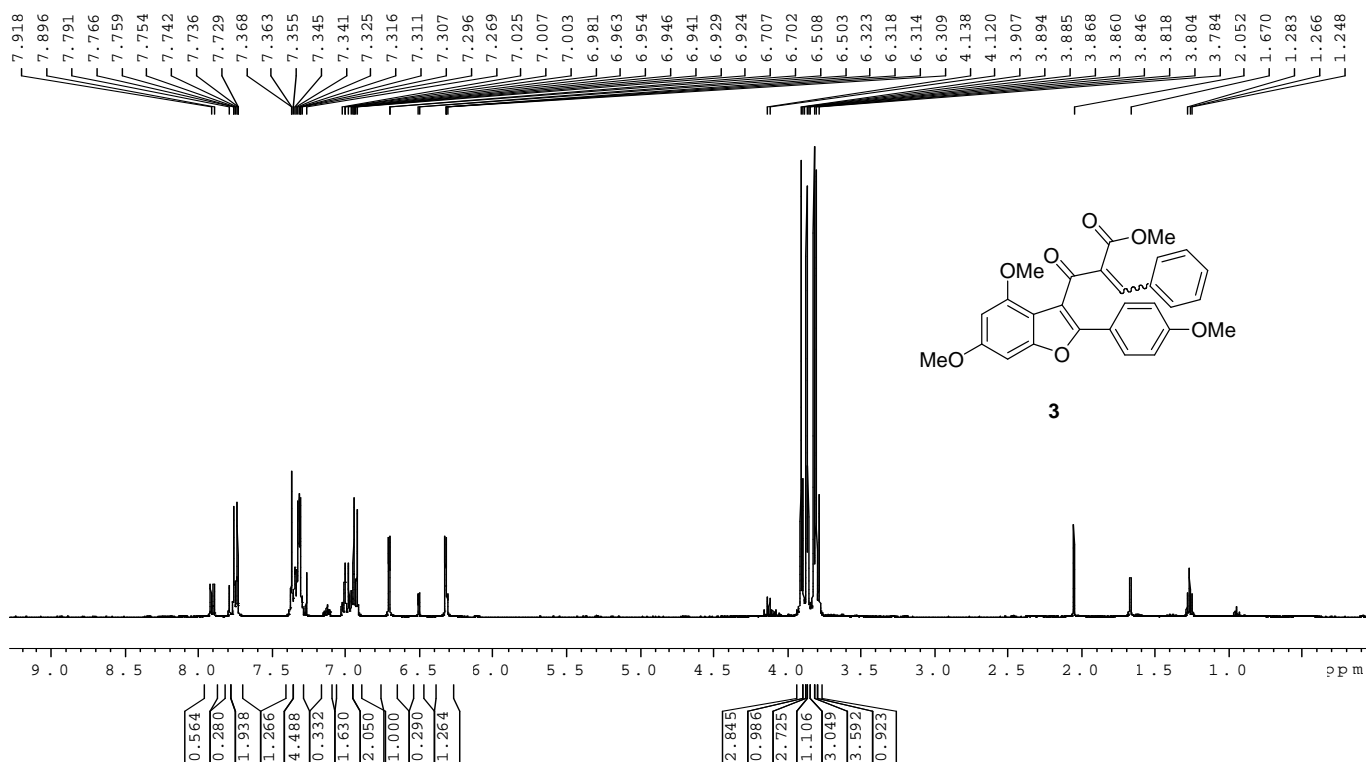
#1 -x,-y,-z+1



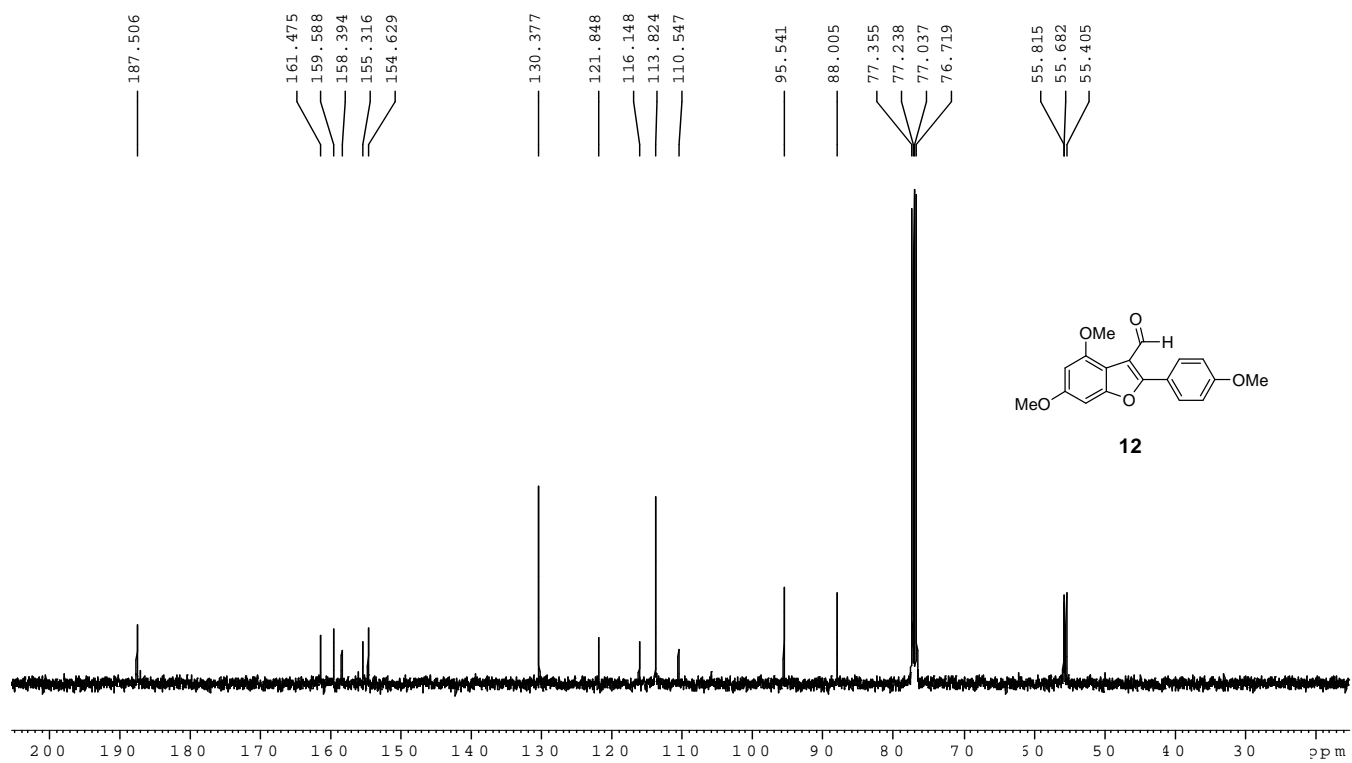
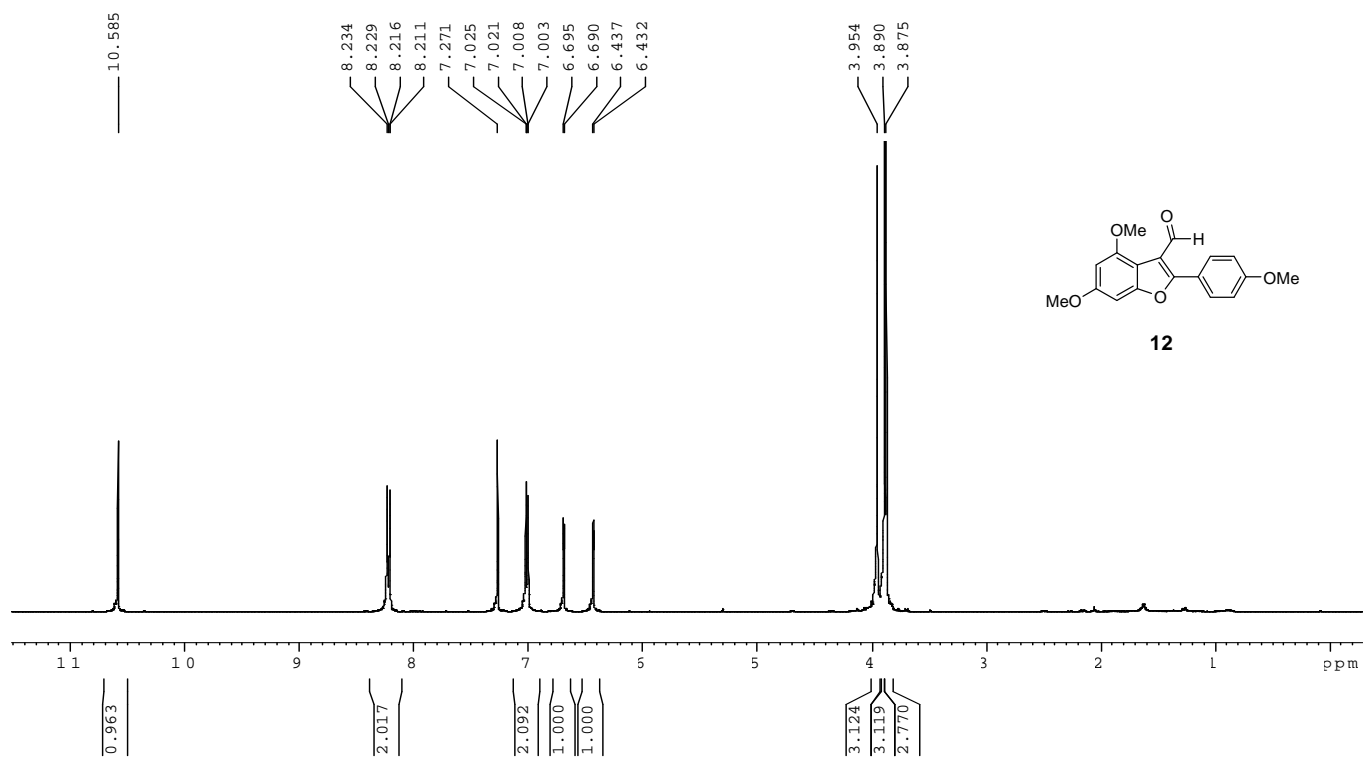


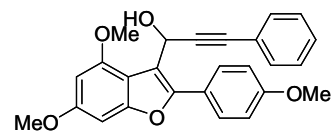
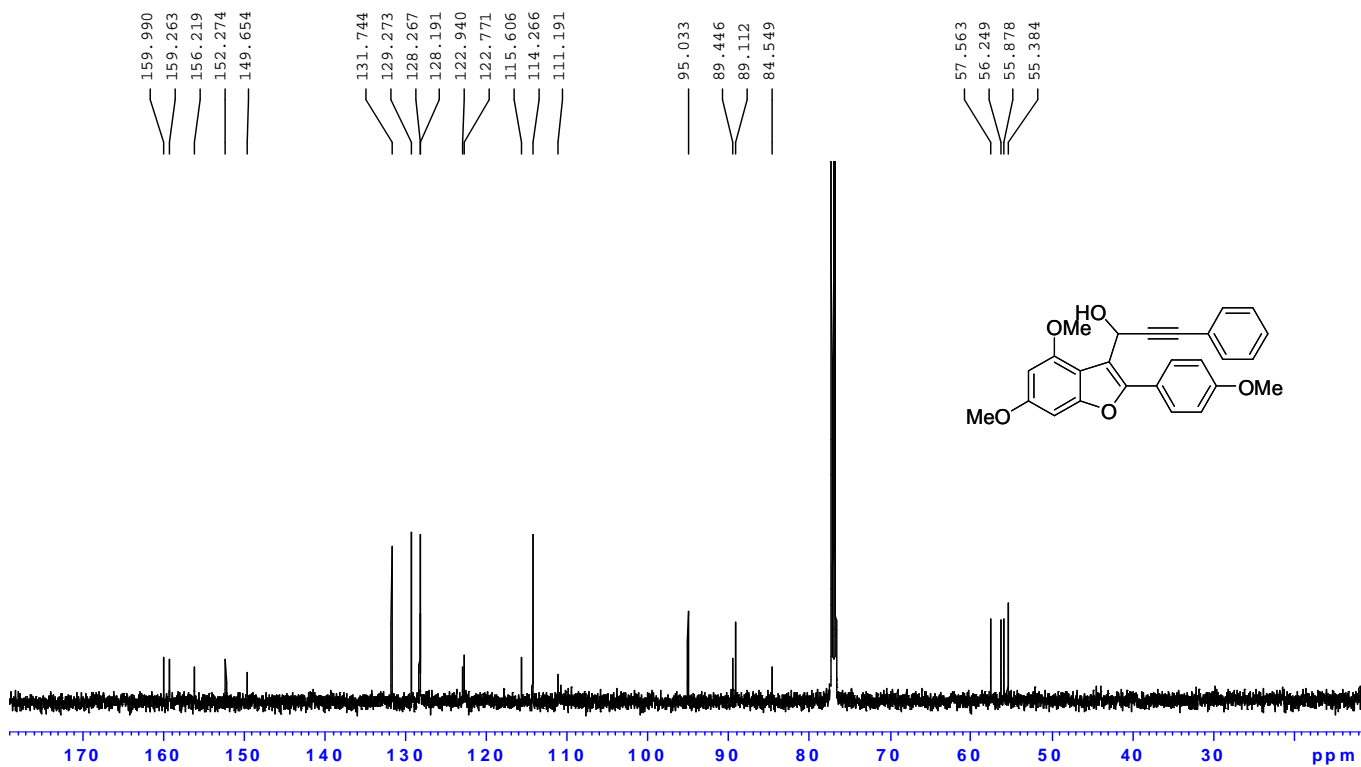
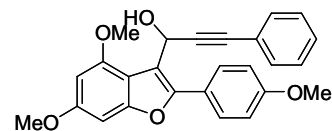
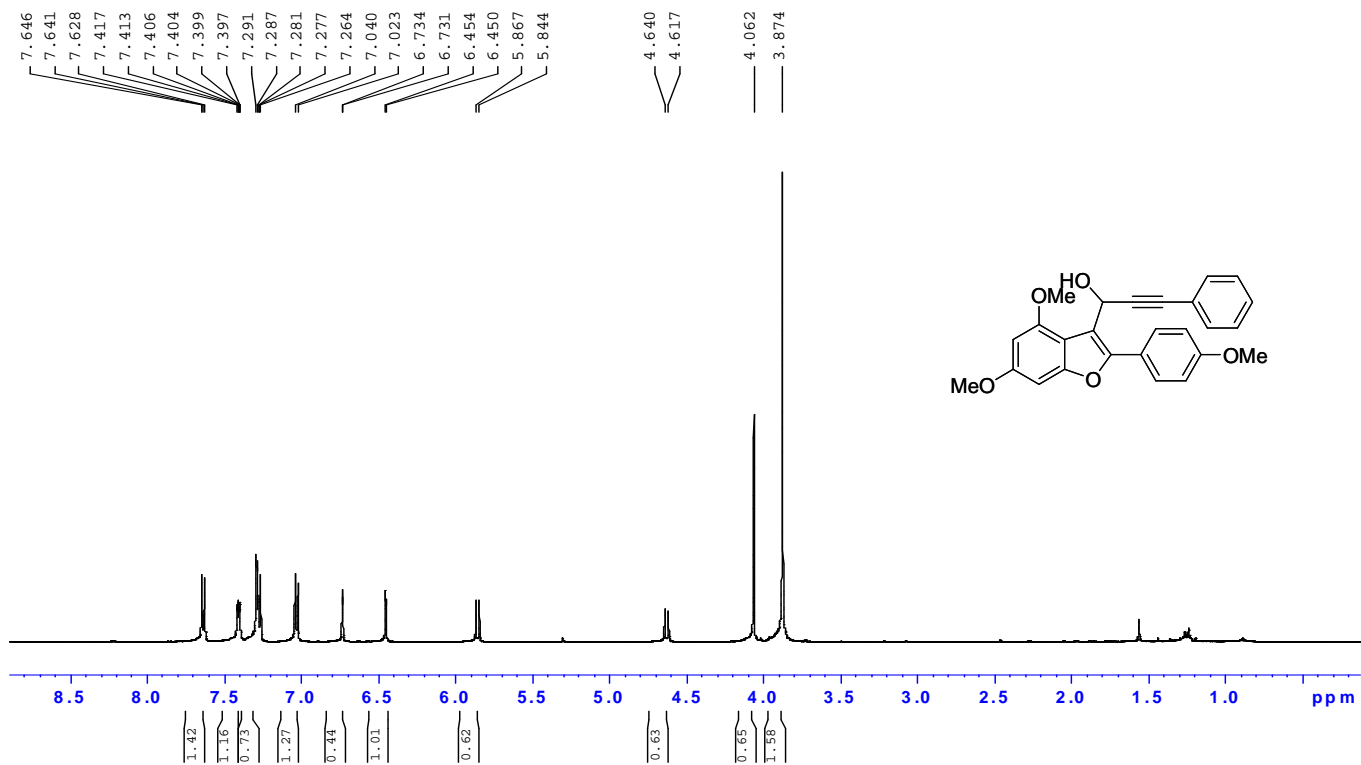


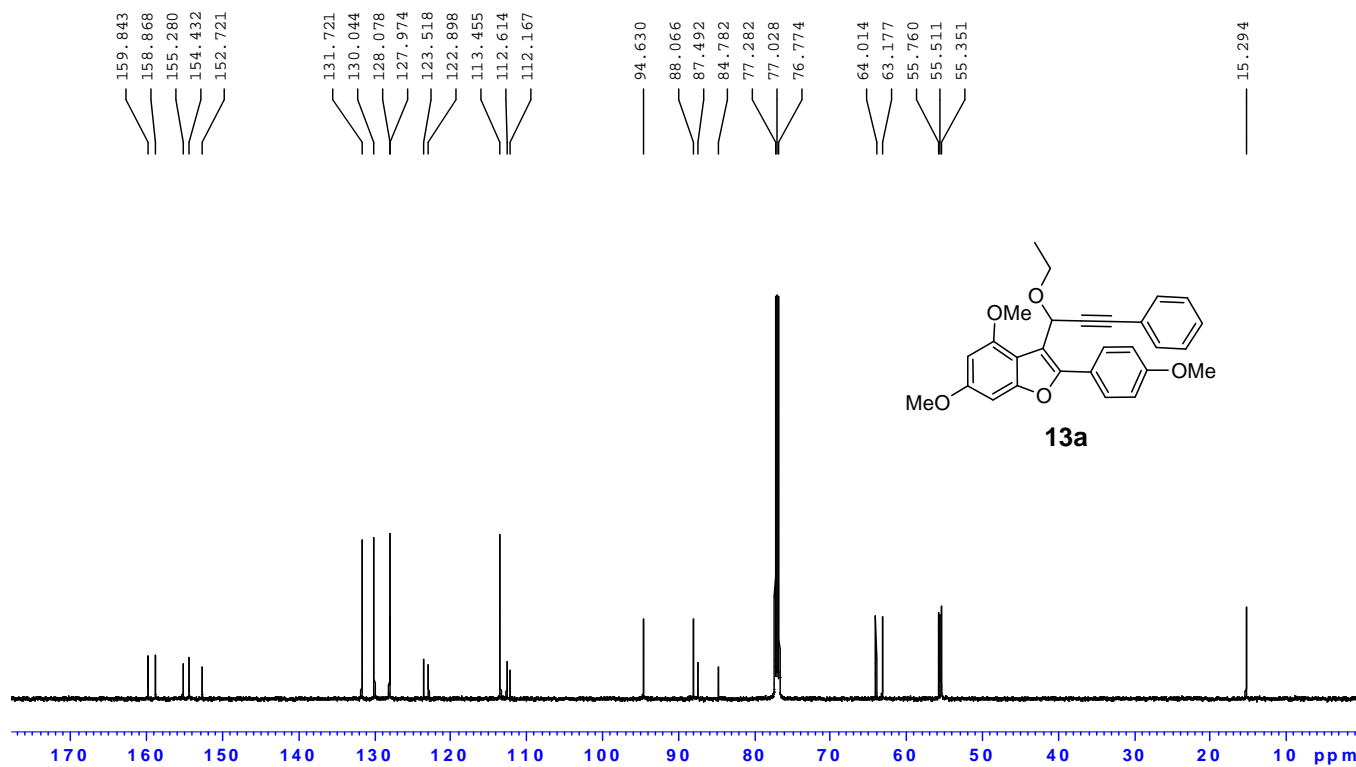
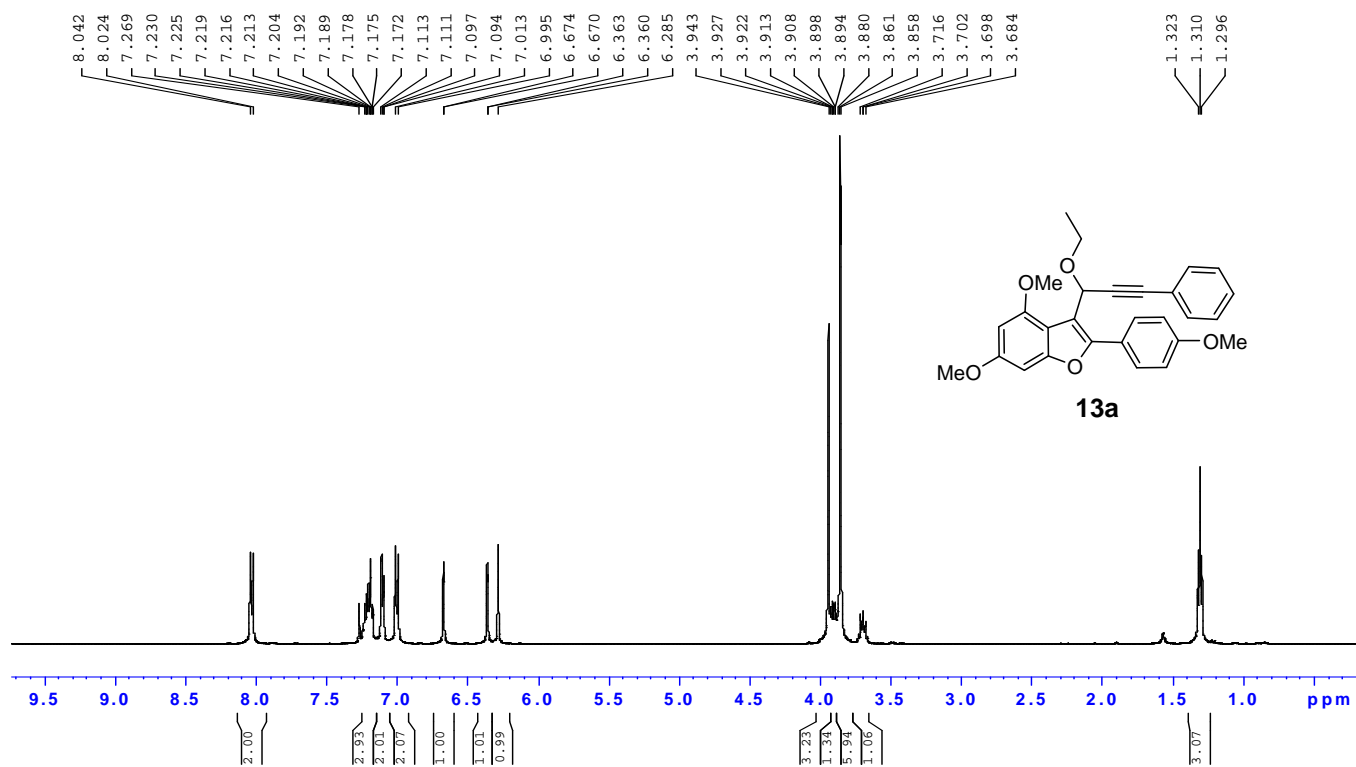


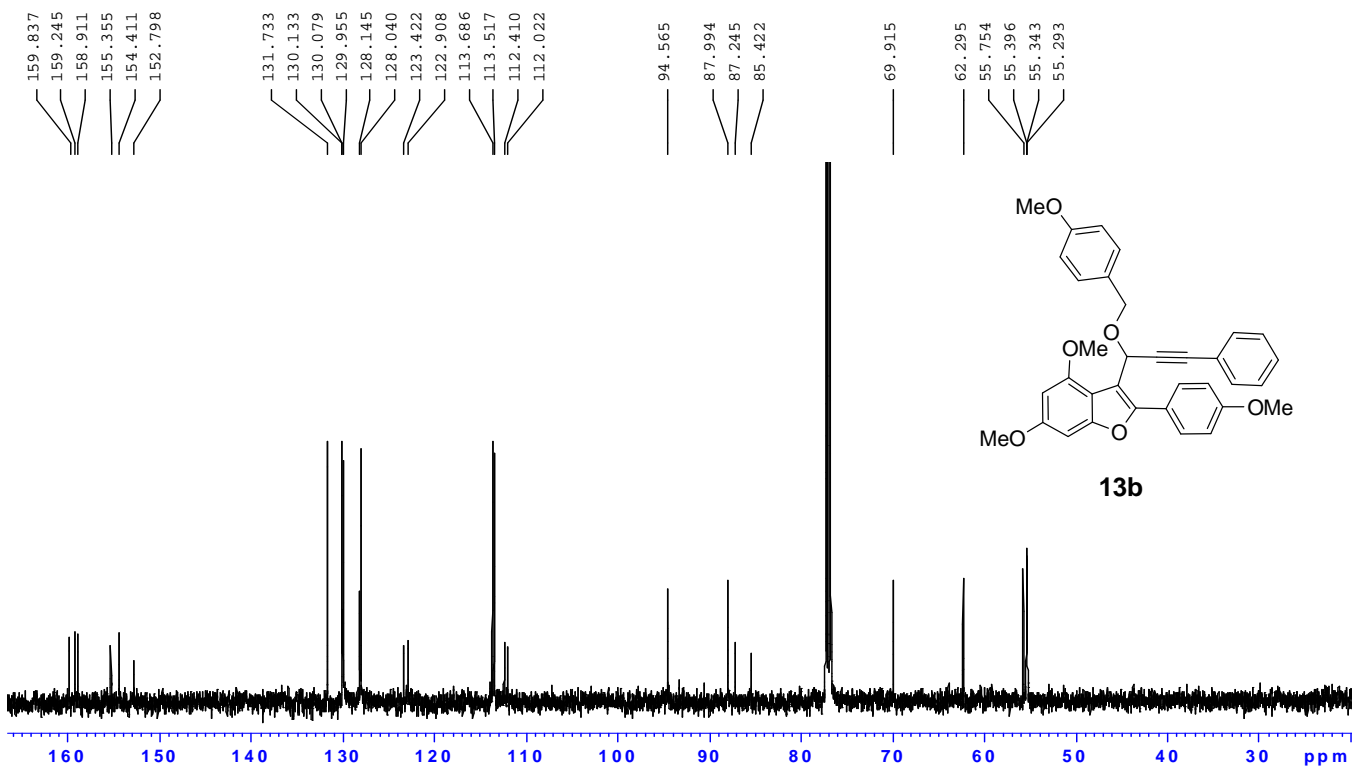
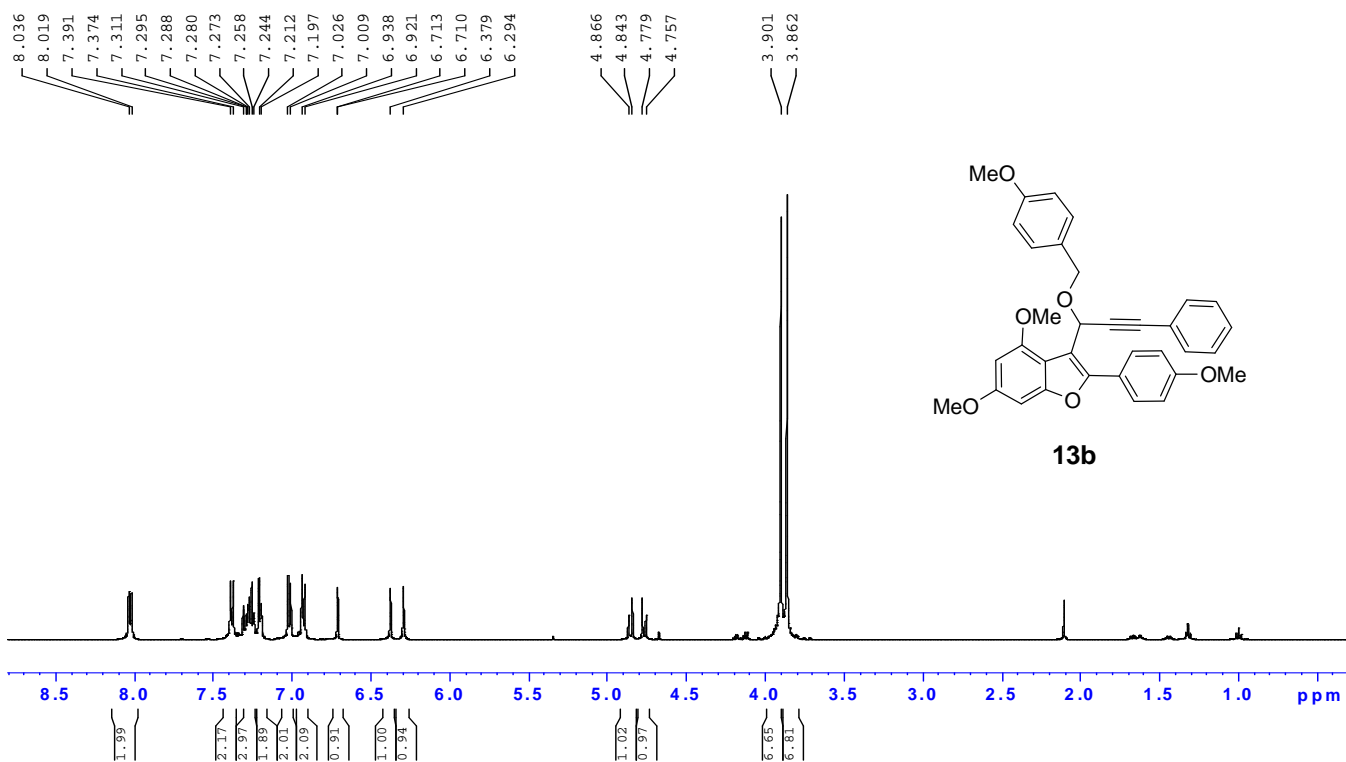


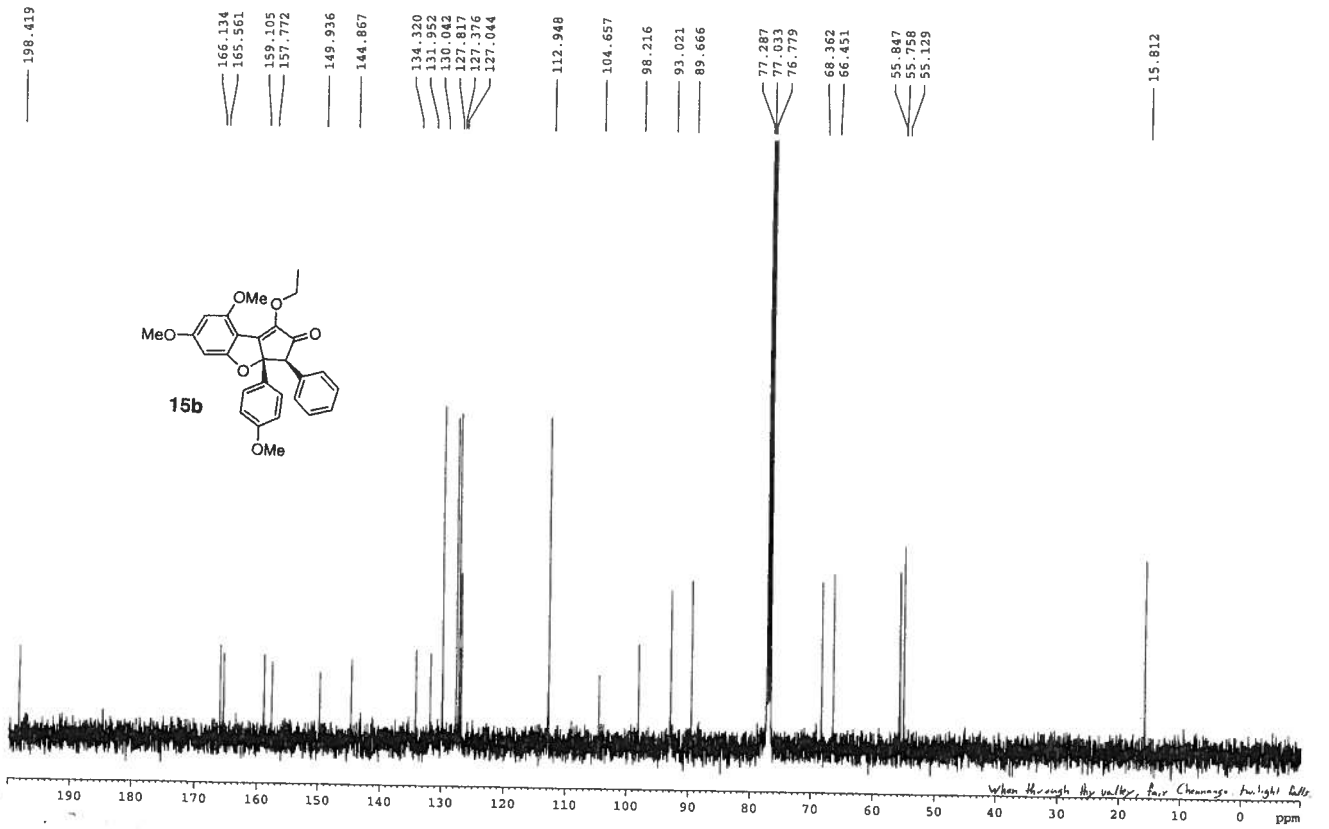
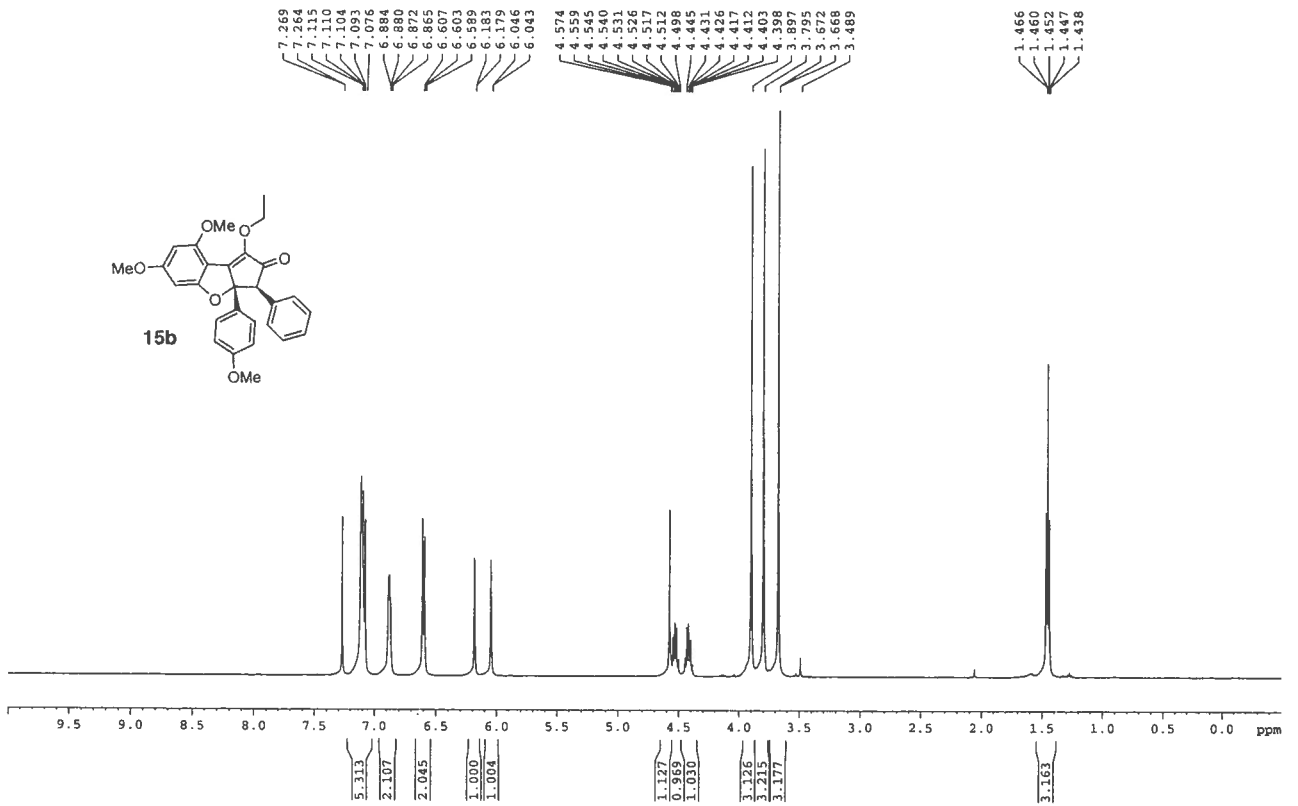


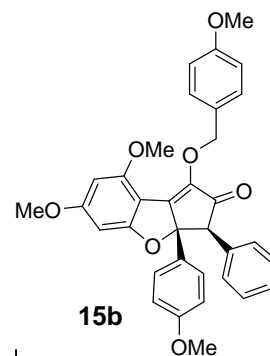
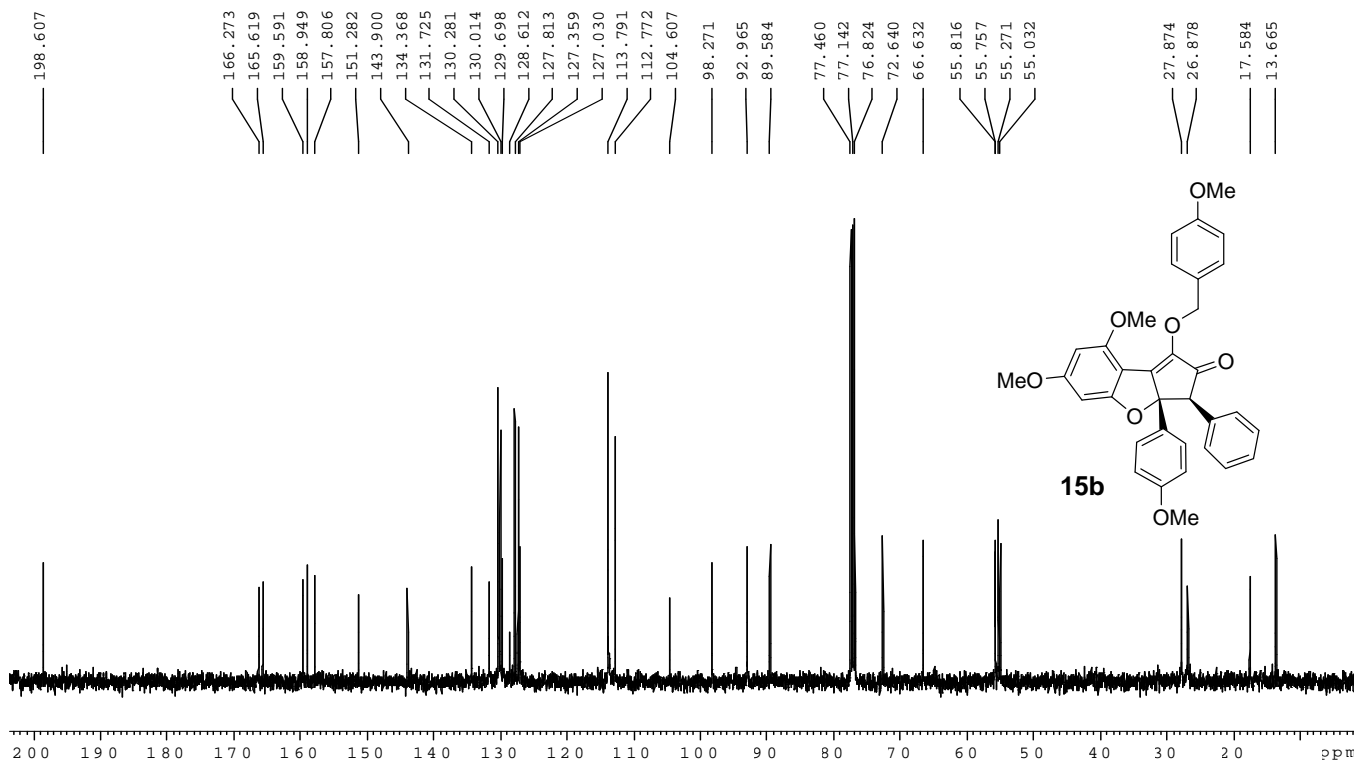
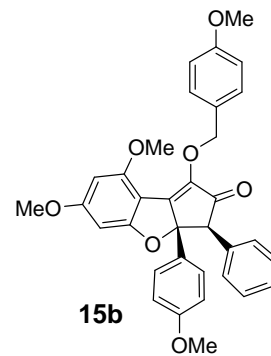
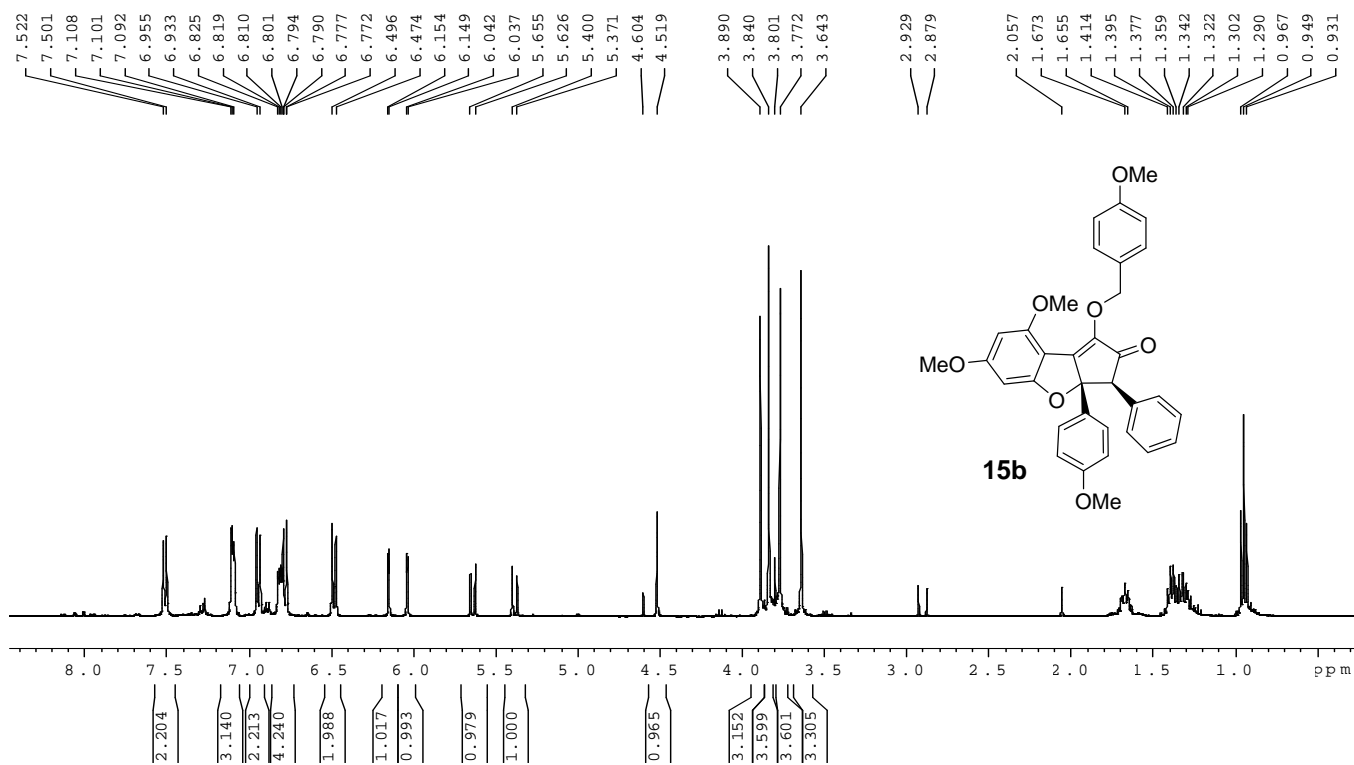


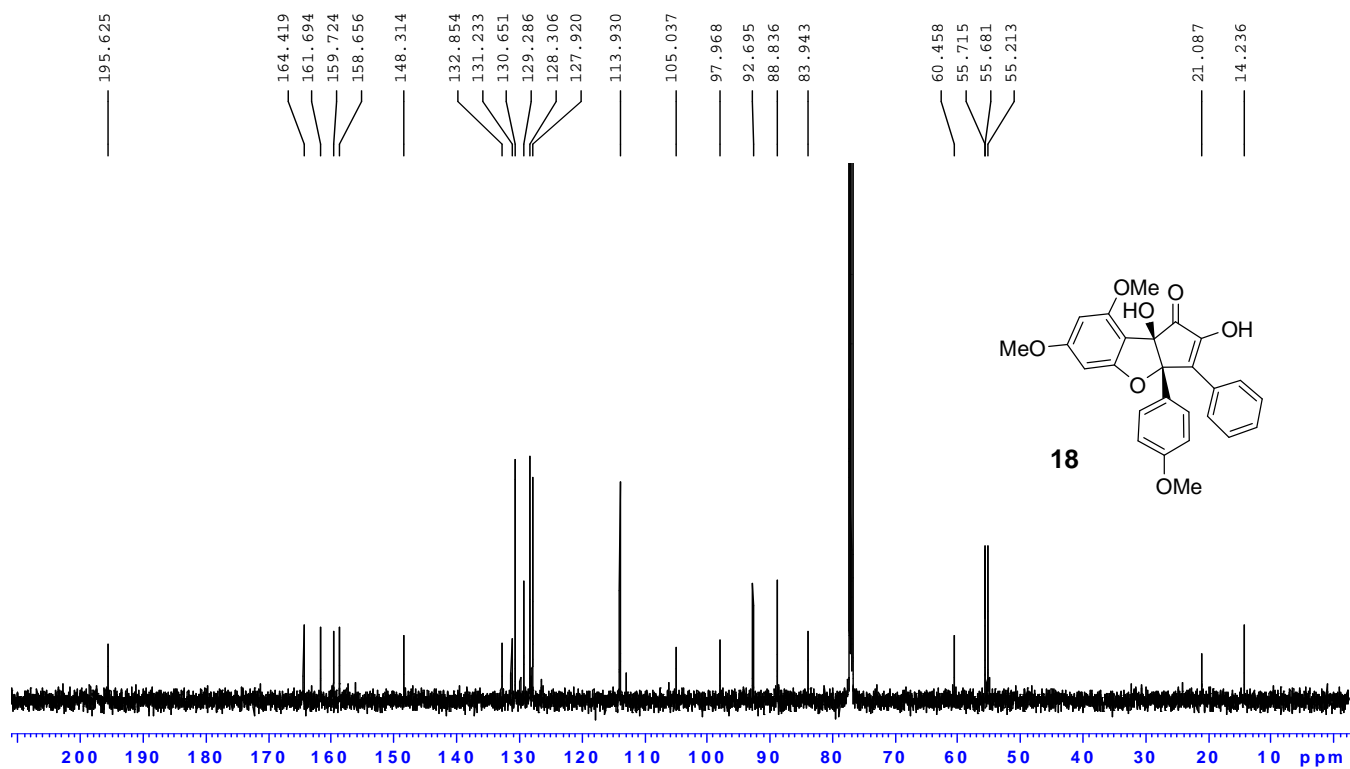
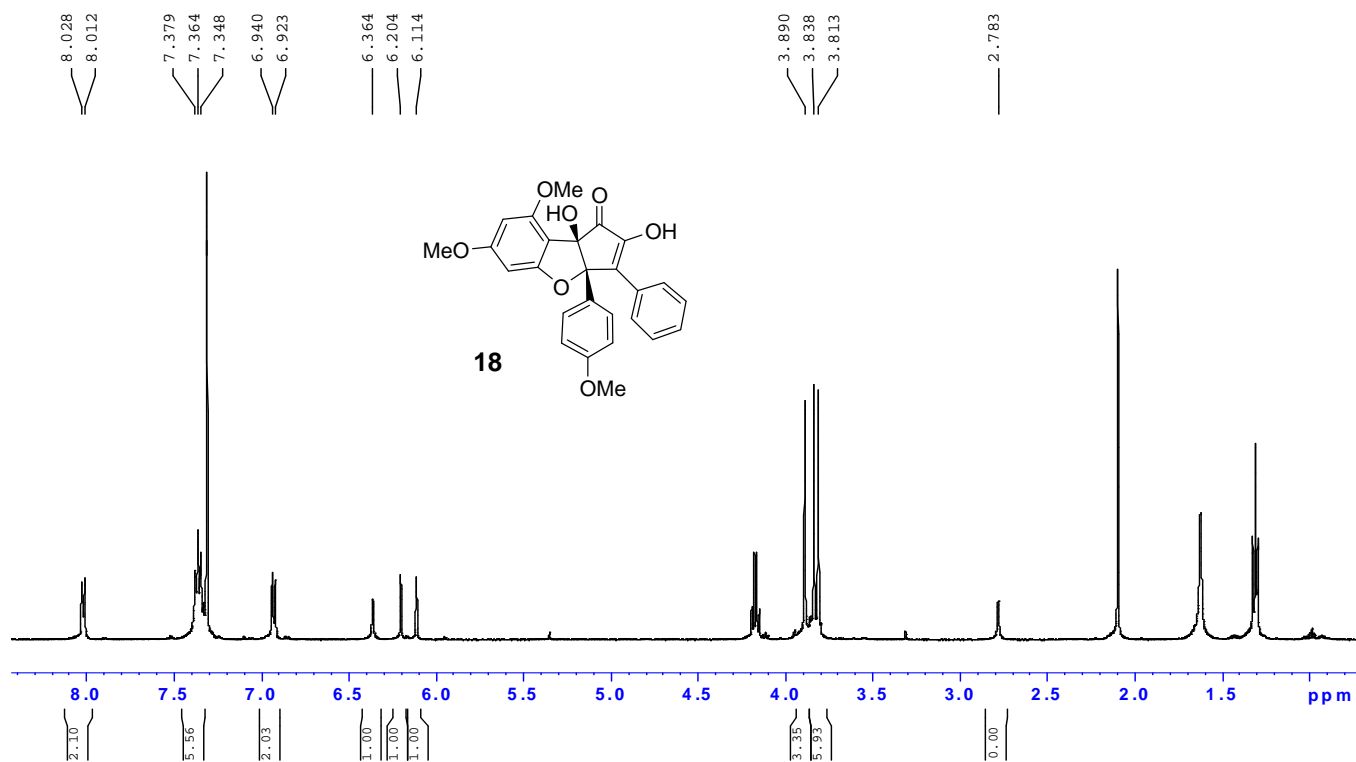


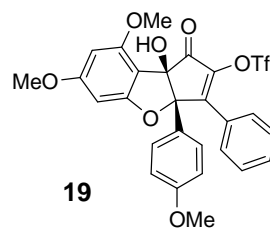
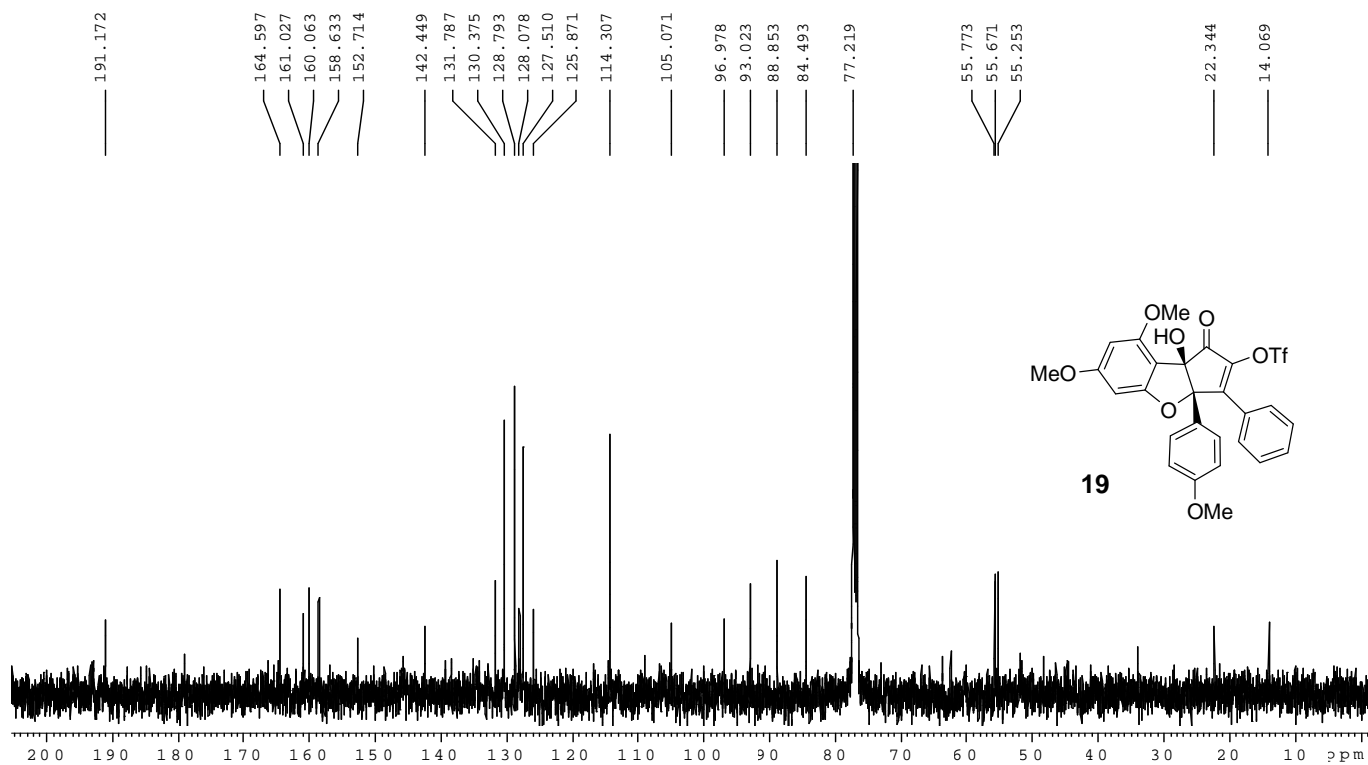
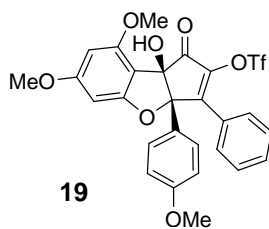
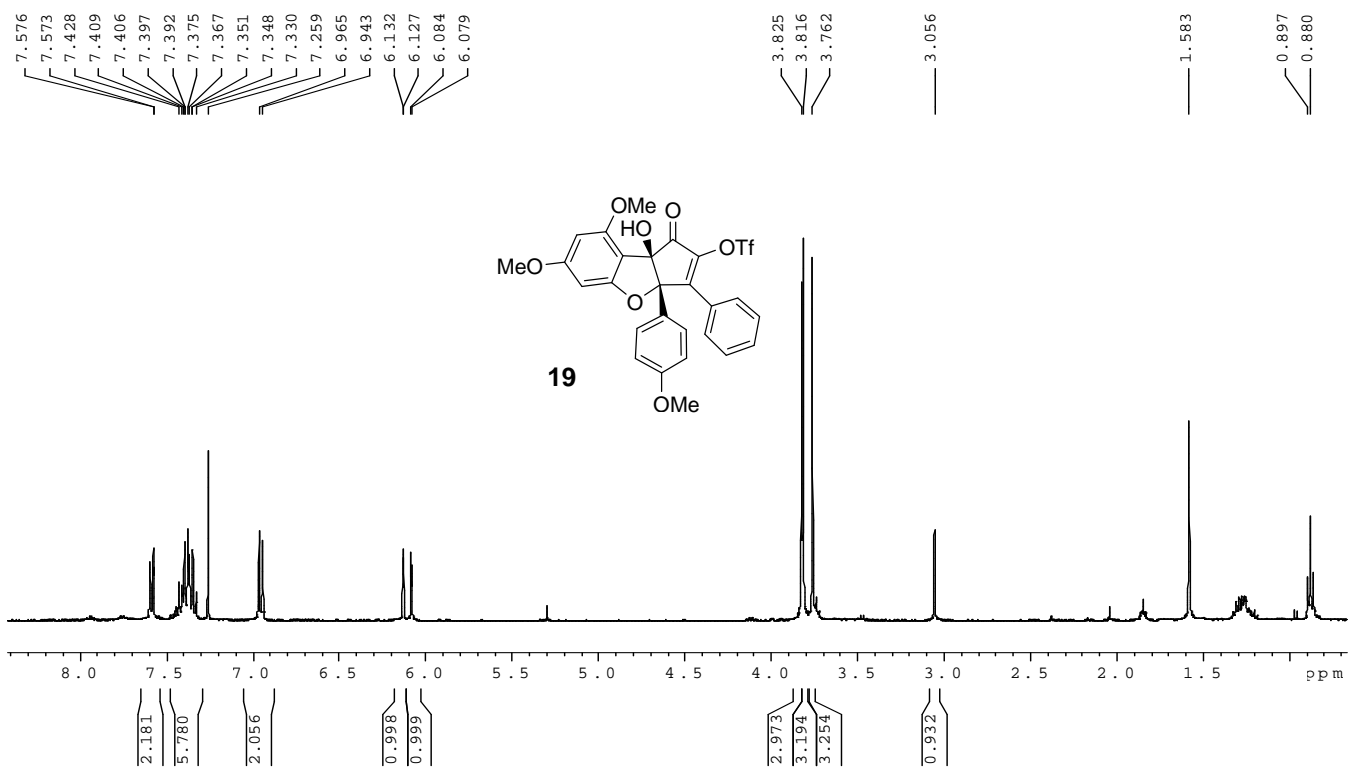




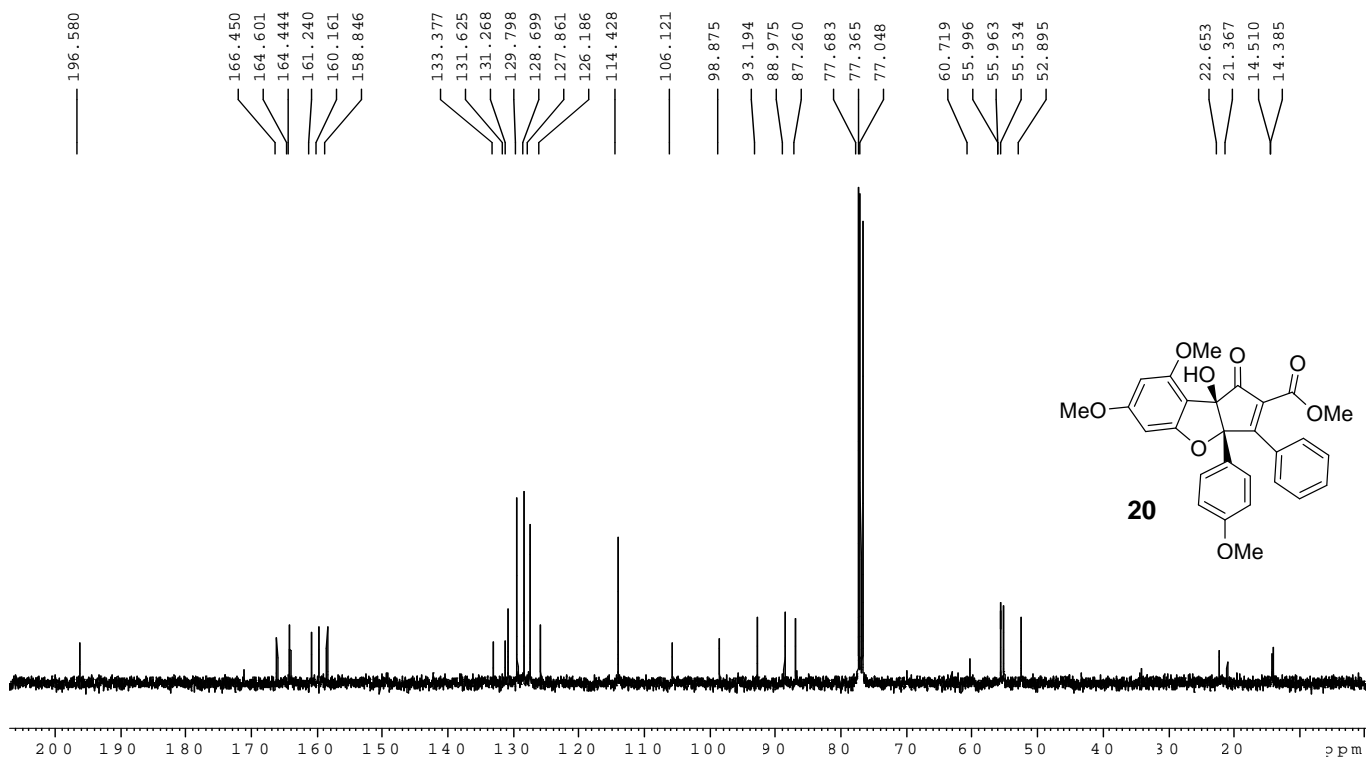
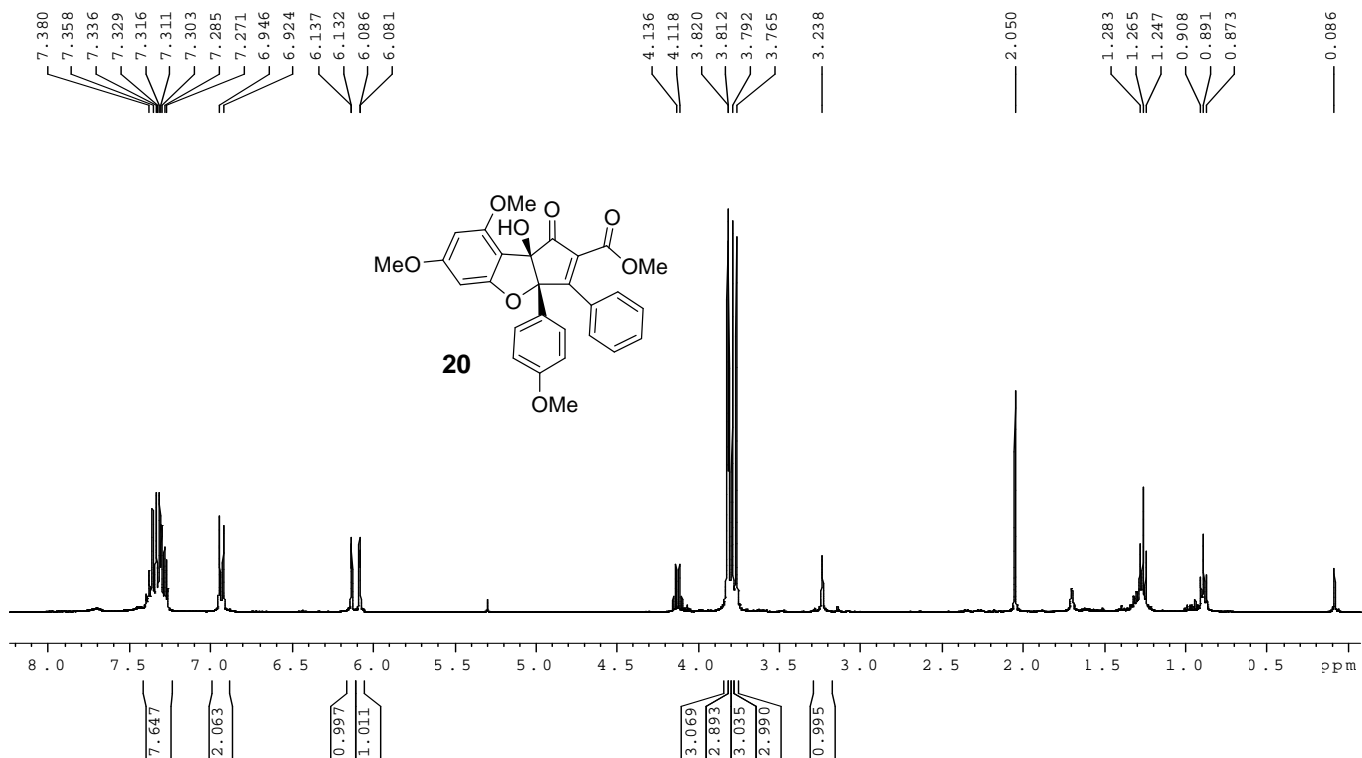


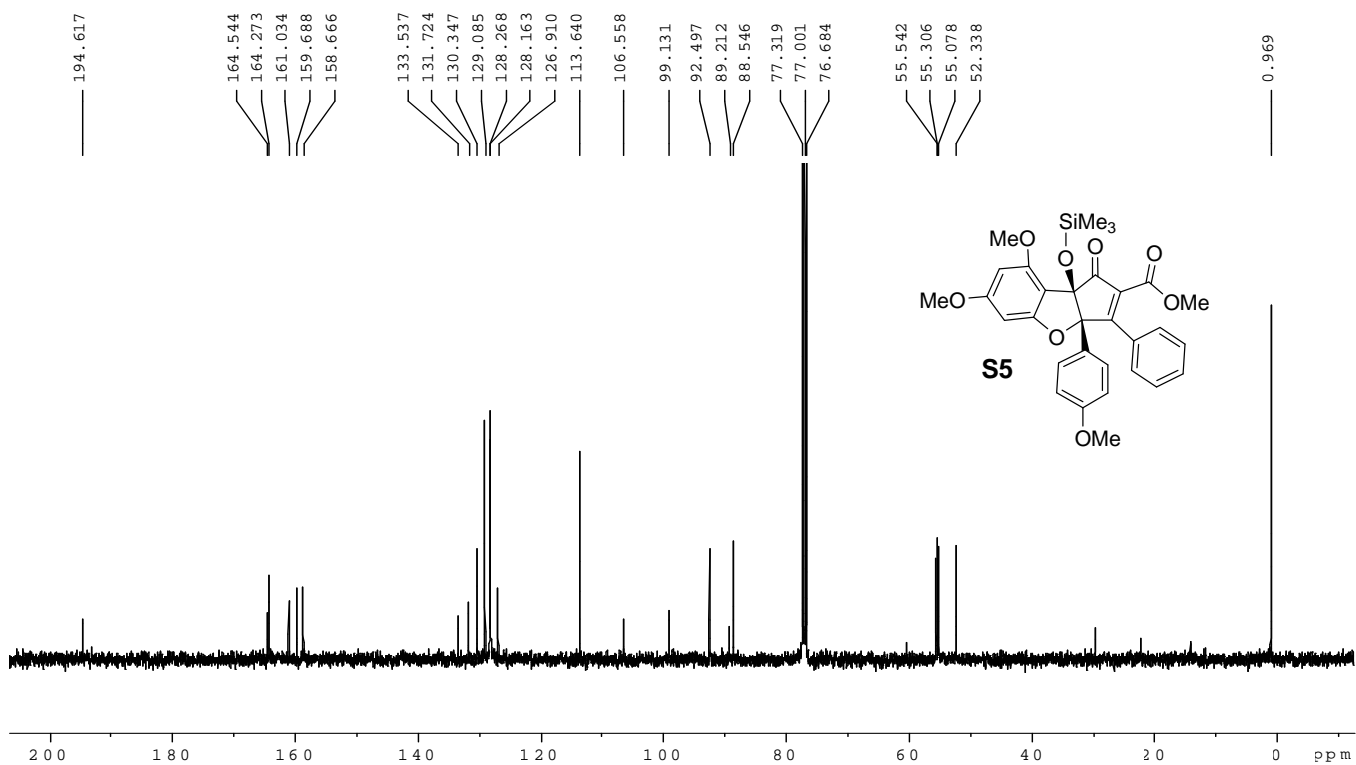
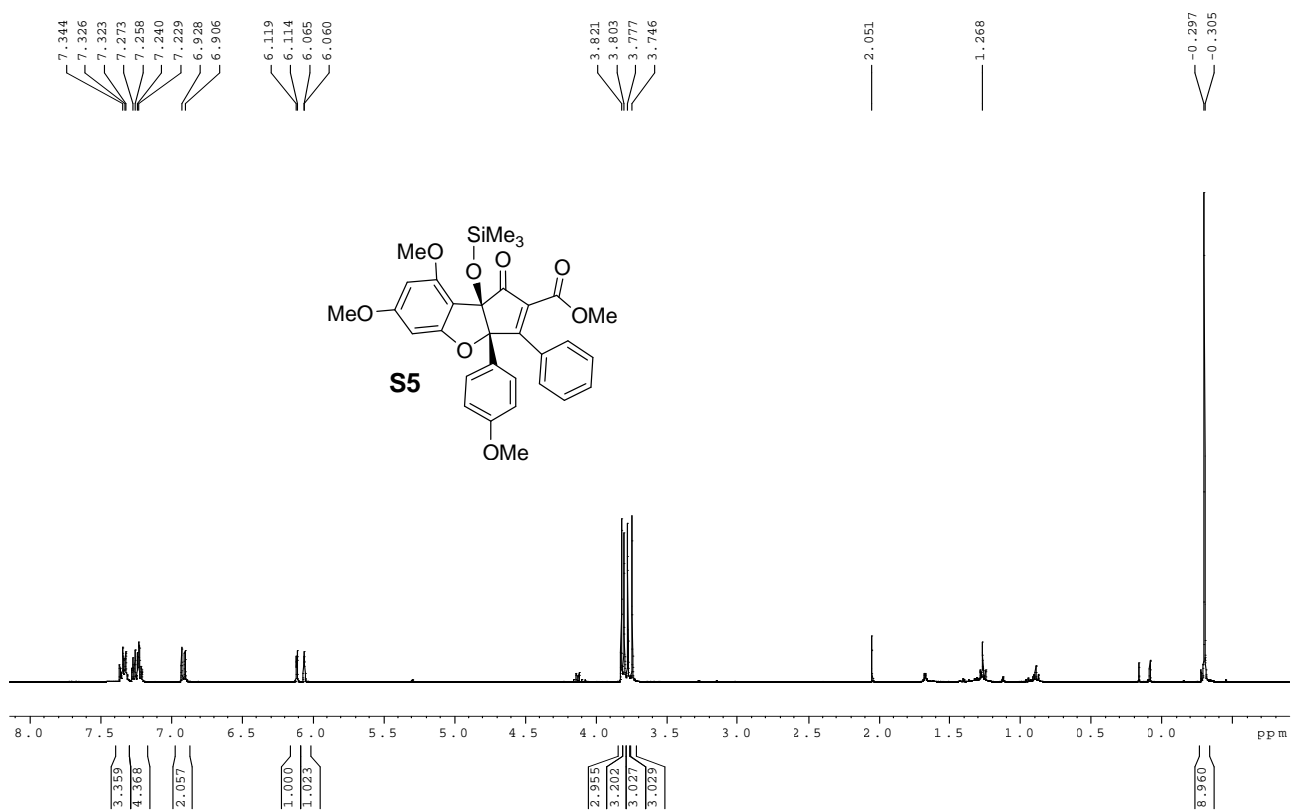


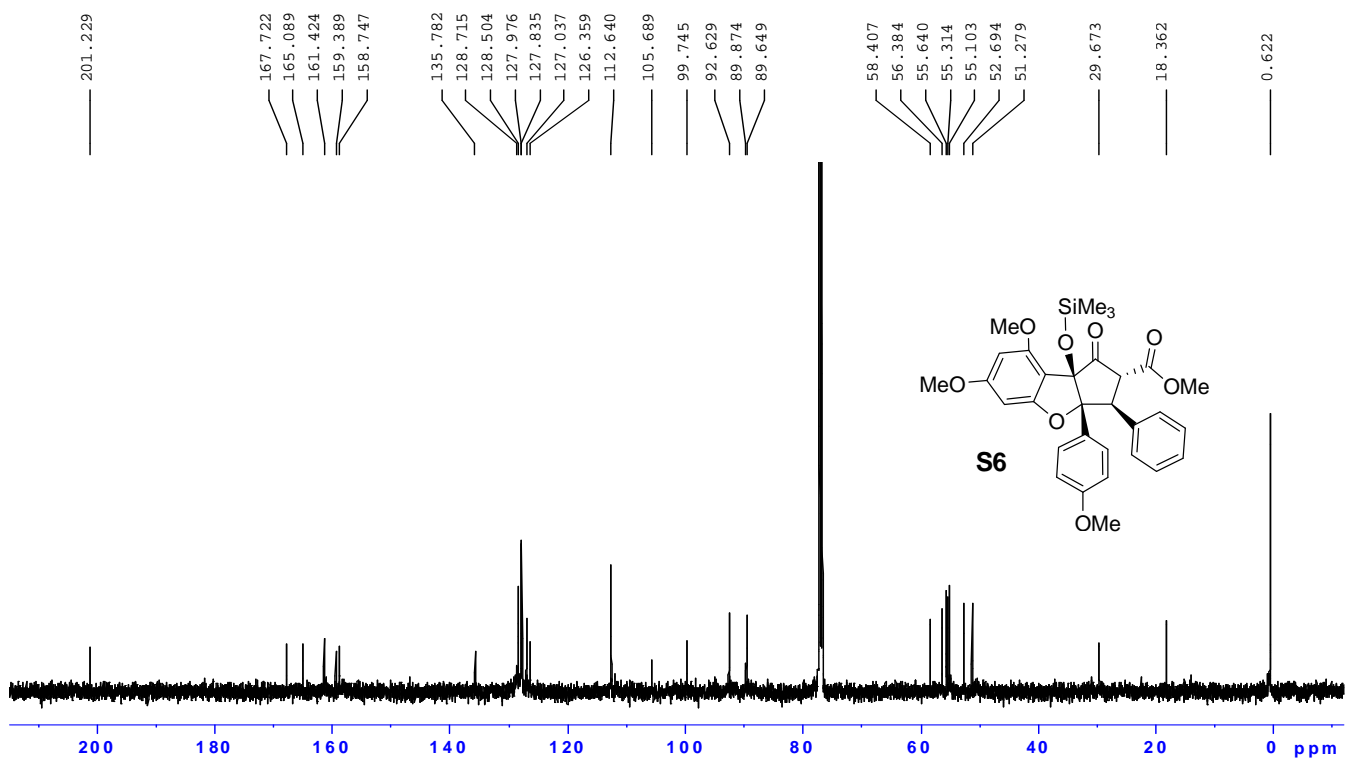
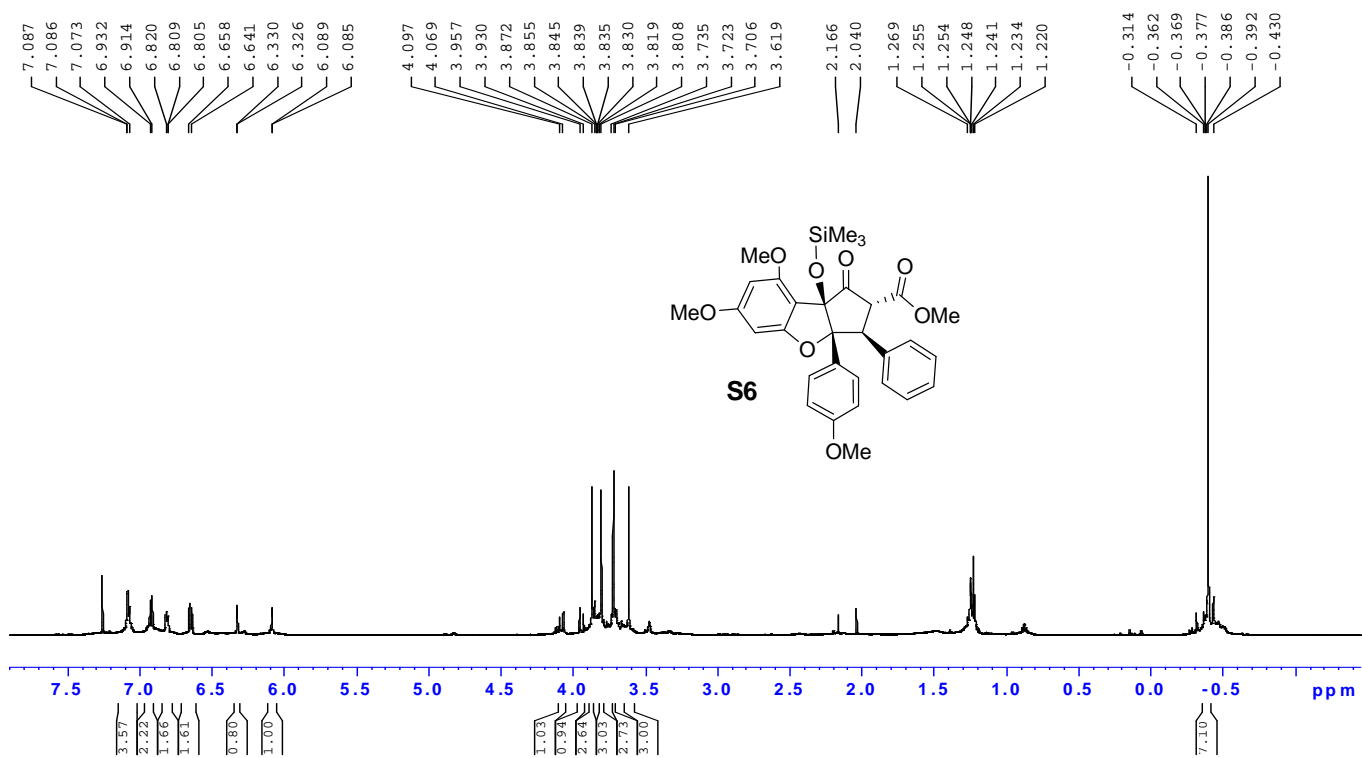


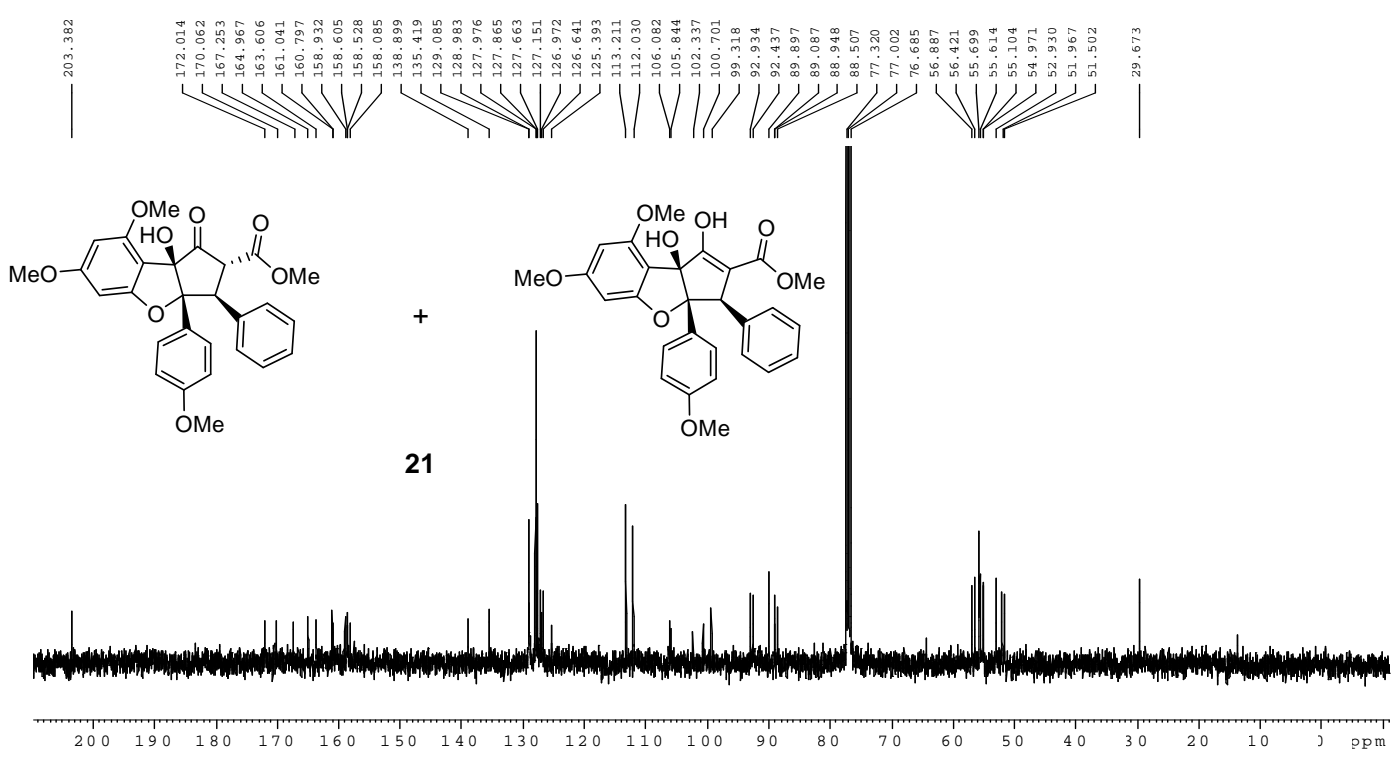
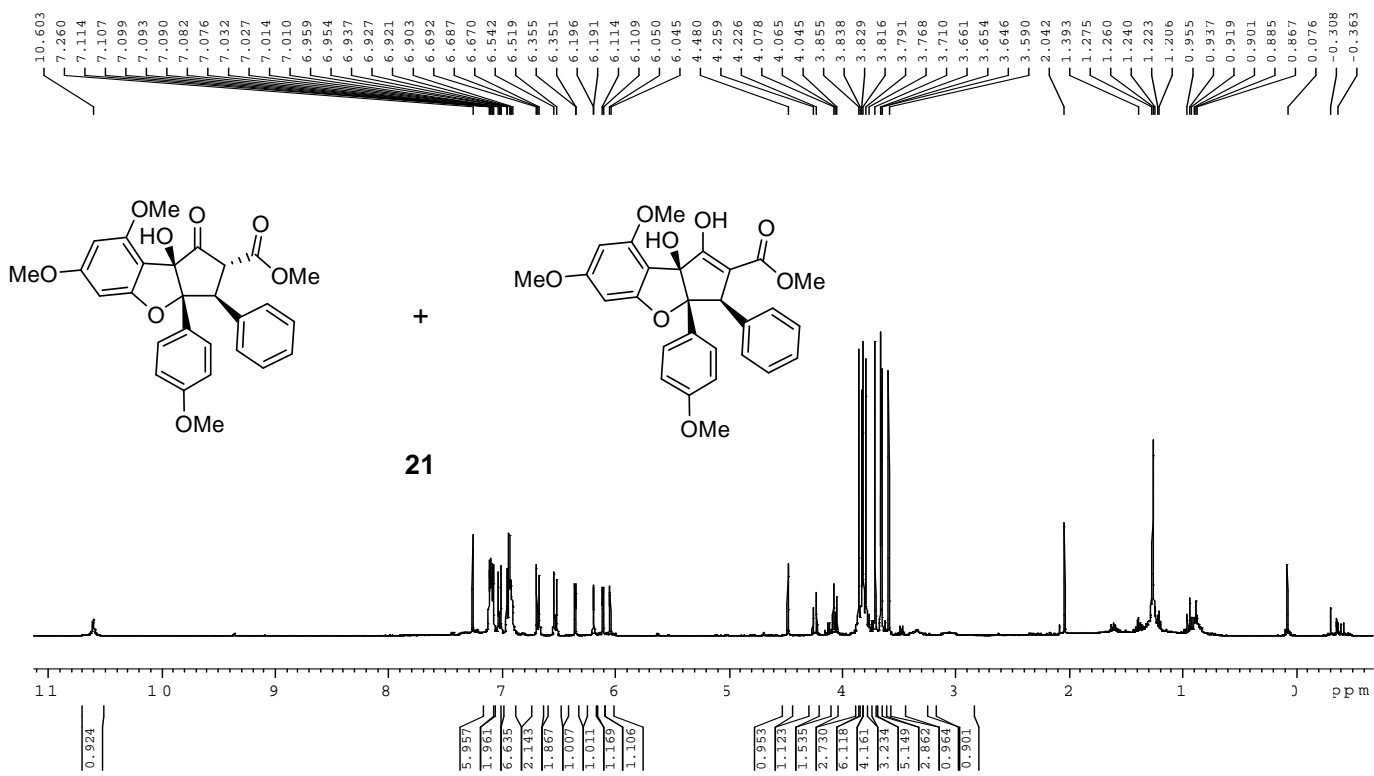


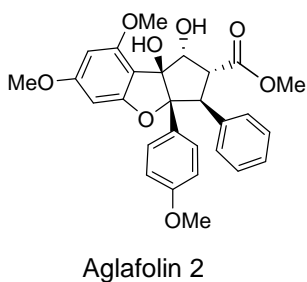
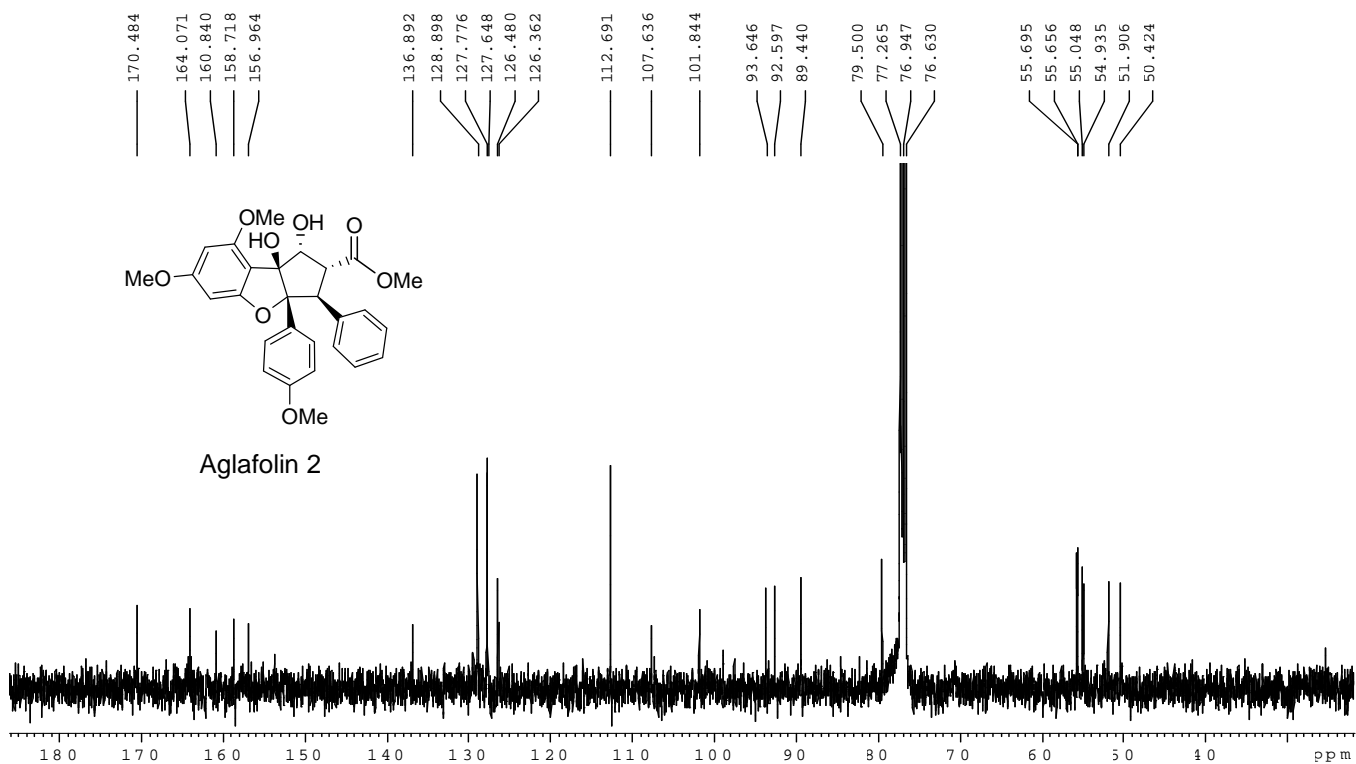
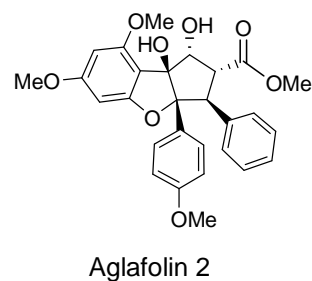
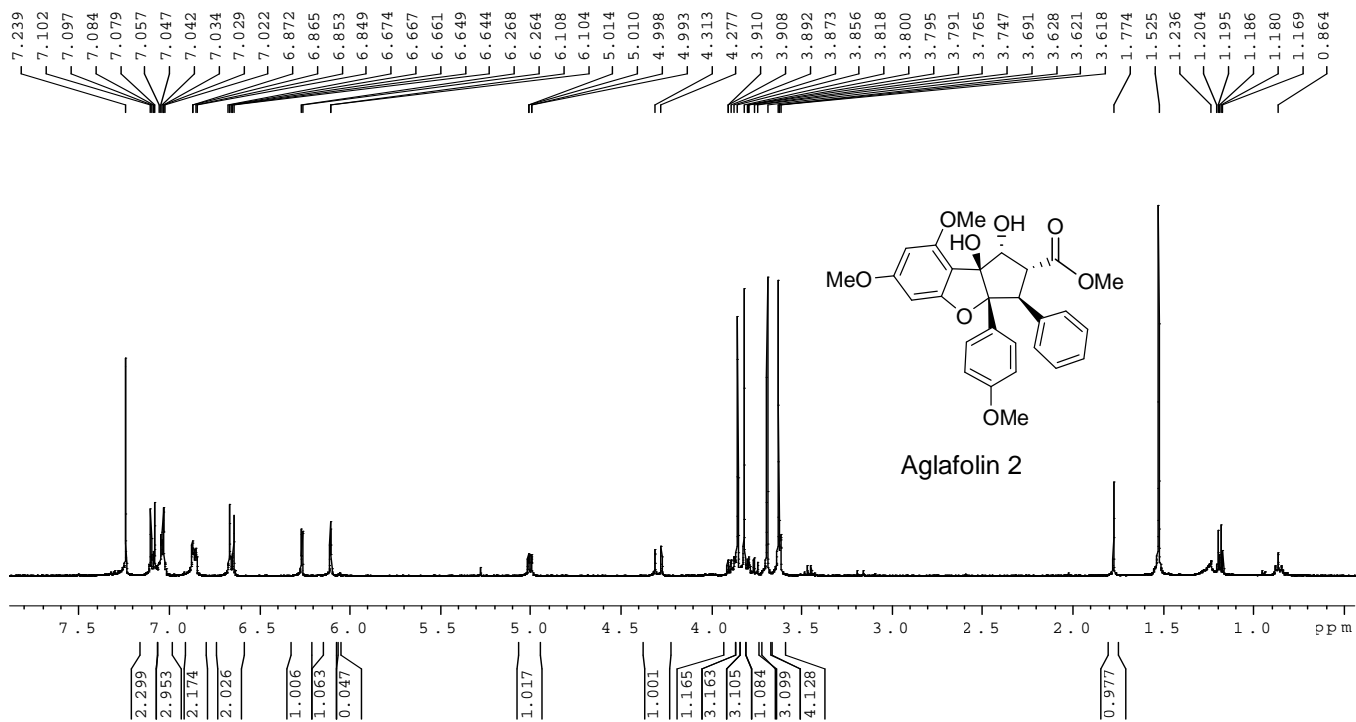


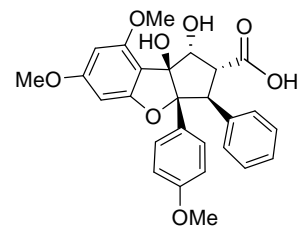
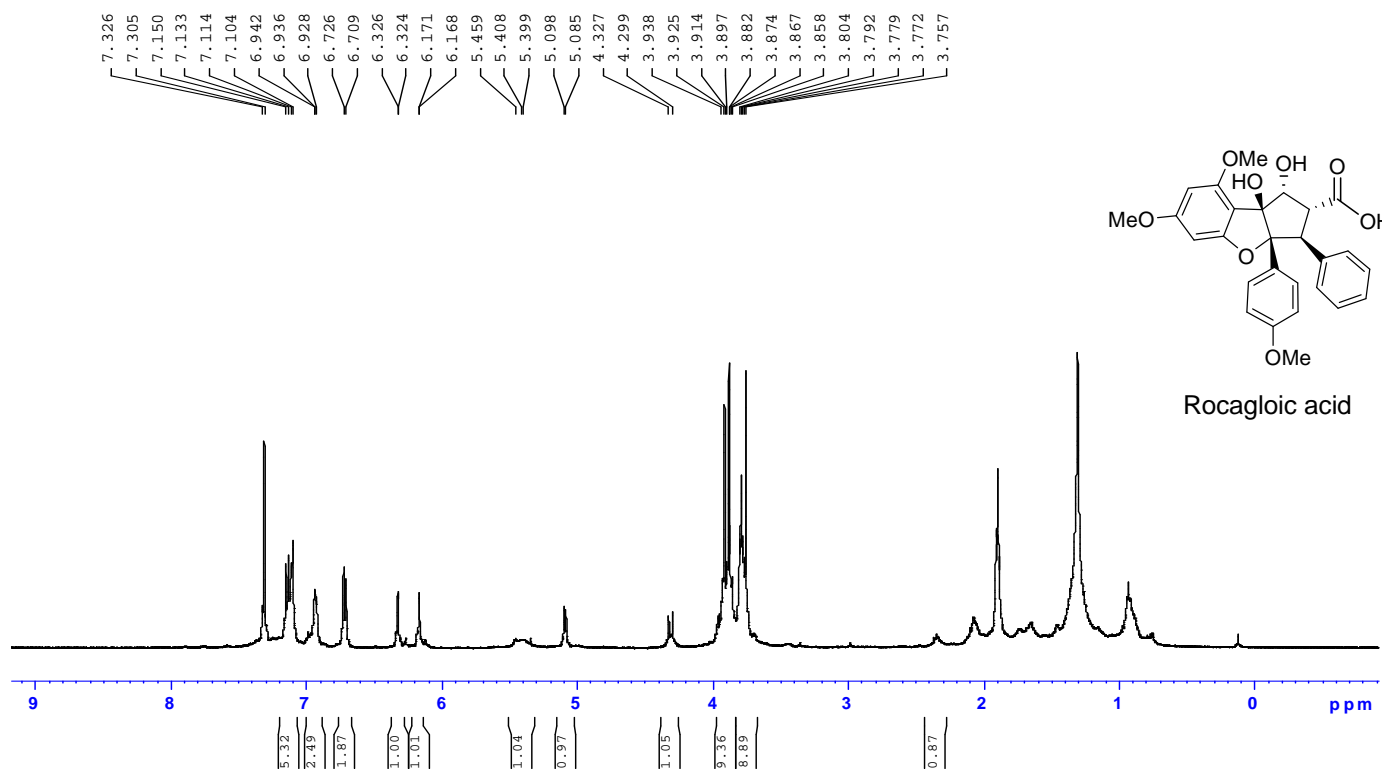




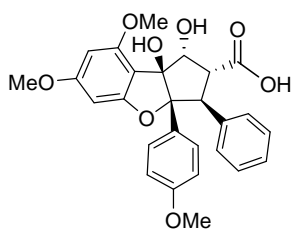
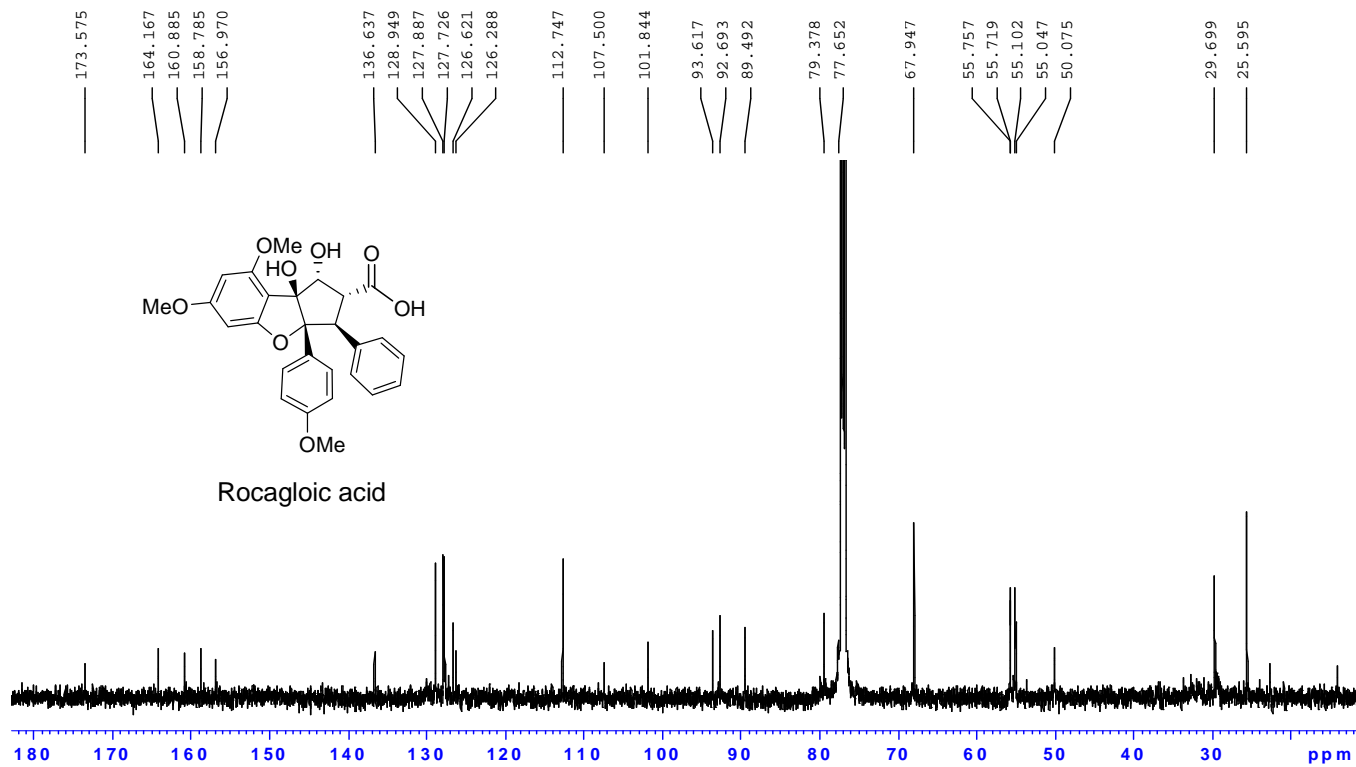








Rocagloic acid



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